INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 193— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 14 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MACJA‡	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		20,819
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
21 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May.	MALOJA‡		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
2 June	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
9 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
16 ,,	MALWA *		10,986
23 ,,	CHINA		7,952
30 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £262, C. £256.

2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £250.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £242.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA	7,388
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
6th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHOSA	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th ,,	KALYAN	Colombo Straits China and Japan Straits & Japan
*31 ,,		

xDoes not carry Passenges.

*Approximate Dates.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 Dec.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	1 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Mar ..	5598	30 ,,	12 ,,
Miyadono Maru ..	..	1 Jan.	12 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5873	10 ,,	20 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 22279, 23758. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Dec.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Honglong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jaranwala	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED	As.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

		1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs.	67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,,	3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,,	17,83,154	,, 19,79,261
Life Assurance Fund	,,	82,70,39?	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Sett'ement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000, payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

CLASIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS in Bombay for the East and West Insurance Co., Ltd. on liberal commission, salary or both. Apply sharp with testimonials, if any, to the SECRETARIES, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 28668

WANTED Two TICKET COLLECTORS, one TIME KEEPER, 3 CLERKS, for Railway deptt., also 10 paid candidates for Telegraph class. Apply sharp with two annas stamp, Manager S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A. R592

WANTED.—HINDU CASHIER with three years' practical experience of WRITING GUJARATI ACCOUNT BOOKS and preparing BALANCE SHEETS competent in ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE. Salary Rs. 60/- free quarters. Apply JIVADAYA KHATA, Ghatkopar.
A R603

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTS CASHIER, Good hand-writing and regularity in attendance essential. Security of Rs. 2,000/- cash required. Salary Rs. 100/-. Will have to sign a three years' agreement. Apply stating previous experience, age, nationality and education to Box No. 2669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A 29670

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on Liberal Commission to secure orders for SILK FANCY GOODS and HOSIERY. Sample Collection against a security of Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- "MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES" Cream and Rose Colours FAST IN WASHING BEST STUFF GUARANTEED. EMBROIDERED with Silk Thread Alround and on Four Corners, inches wide 5, 5-1/2 and 6 yards long at Rs. 3/- per yard. NEHAL CHANLAND CO. P. O. Box No. 10 Ludhiana.
T 20497

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An active MOTOR DRIVER, see personally between 5 and 6 p.m. to BATLIBOI & CO., 49. Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R604

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, trained in routine office work. Apply with testimonials. Salary Rs. 35—5—60. Apply box No 2058 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R599

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—for Hindus only, ROOMS BLOCKS, and SHOPS with good accommodation at Forjett Tarace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply To K. T. ROWJEE, 187. Hornby Road, Bombay. (Rent Rs. 13/- to Rs. 45 only.) Telephone No. 23643.
C R597

FOR SALE.

SOFT SERVICEABLE FLANNELETTE.
Kakomi Flannelette at As. 11 to As. 15 per yard 29" x 30" wide in white, red and blue striped. Excellent for children's wear. Write for free samples.
White ..... As. 13 per yard.
Blue Striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.
Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't spoil them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service. Free samples on request.
Price from Rs. 14|8|- per dozen upwards.

TENNIS SCREENS THAT WEAR.
Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60" x 9'. Free samples on application.
Dosuti ..... Rs. 136|- per pair.
Sheeting ..... Rs. 112|- per pair.

GET A GOOD PURDAH.
You can make or mar the appearance of your room with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for the rod. Write for free sample.
Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2|8|- each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3|12|- each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2|8|- each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING.
Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainuddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring excluding postage Rs. 2.
Piles Ring Manufacturers,
20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.
594

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Carriage Repair Shed between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 23rd day of December, 1927, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/-

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag: Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29644

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive department during the period 1|1|1928 to 31|12|1928 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate, upto 1 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. system, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

N.B:—Currency notes should not be sent with the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent.

Church Gate,
10th December, 1927.
29658

RETAIL SALE NOW ON

FOR

8 DAYS ONLY

Lest you Forget

Navy blue Woollen Great Overcoats Rs. 8 each.

Khaki Woollen Great Coats Rs. 10. each.

Slightly worn Army Woollen Blankets Rs. 3 to 4 each.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR DEPENDENTS FROM THE COLD.

K. C. MARROTT

LARGEST IMPORTERS.

185/187, HORNBY ROAD, P. O. BOX No. 127, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Yussuf Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1926
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 12th December, 1927.

N.B:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 22nd December, 1927, both days inclusive.
29664

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"The World's News"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially related to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of leading matters on varied topics such a will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd."
29666

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of H. M. the King of Afghanistan on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, the following roads and areas will be CLOSED to ALL vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes during the hours mentioned against them:—

From 2 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

APOLLO BUNDER.

From 2 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

APOLLO PIER ROAD,
ESPLANADE ROAD as far as the Flora Fountain.
CHURCHGATE STREET (West)
QUEEN'S ROAD from its junction with Churchgate Street to New Queen's Road,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
SANDHURST BRIDGE,
CHAUPATI,
WALKESHWAR ROAD to
LOWER GATE, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

From 3-30 p.m. until after the procession has passed.

STRAND ROAD,
MEREWETHER ROAD,
MANDLIK ROAD,
NOWROJI FURDUNJI ROAD,
ORMISTON ROAD.
LANSDOWNE ROAD,
HENRY ROAD.
BARROW ROAD.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th December 1927.
29657

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 916 of 1924.

MULJI VALLABHJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BALM JKUND GOVINDRAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground now made into one together with bungalows and outhouses messuages tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 46-1|4 Gunthas or thereabouts particulars whereof are as under:—

Bearing Entry No. 245, 245, Survey No. 10, 65, Pot No. 1|1 part, 1 part and assessed at Rs. 8-5-0.

The said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Pedroo Doming Vim, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Kashinath Mahtre, on or towards the North by a Water Stream and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
23630

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Re: SALE OF PROPERTY AT NIZAM STREET.
RAJA NARAYAN PRASAD BAHADUR ASAFJAHI.

To,
DAWOOD SULLEMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAJA NARAYAN PRASAD BAHADUR ASAFJAHI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of quit and ground tenure land, situate at Nizam Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146-3|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3654, New No. 421, and New Survey No. 913, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by the property of Merwanji Shapurji, on the West by the property of Bomanji Peshwaji, on the North partly by the property of Rahimtoolally Mahomedally and partly by the property of Esmail Radwa and on the South by the said Nizam Street and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 6424 and Street Nos. 76-78.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1927
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29667

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. JUSUB MAHOMED and MAHOMED FAZALBHAI have contracted to purchase from Bai ALAMAI, widow of the late Dr. Naoroji Ratanji Nalhseth, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 86, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Road, containing by admeasurement 501 square yards be the same a little more or less and bearing Collector's New Nos. 11954 and 11955, New Survey Nos. 3|1936 and 1|2636, Cadastral Survey No. 1126, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3455(2) and 3455(3) and Street Nos 919A, 919B, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the Birla Mills, on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road and on or towards the West by the property of Rustom Aspandiar Irani and others.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1927.
PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
For Messrs. Shamrao Mirocheker and Hiralal.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29666

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Devidas Kashidas has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vile Parle in the Suburban District of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1307 square yards or thereabouts being original plot No. 80 and now Final plot No. 62 of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 11 bearing Entry No 2018, Survey No. 70, Plot Nos. 18 20 and 21 and bounded on the East by the property of the Purchaser, on the West by the final Plots Nos. 67 and 65, on the North by the final Plots Nos. 59, 60 and 61 and on the South by the Public Road.

Dated this 13th day of December 1927.
KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29669

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AMUSEMENTS.

Town Hall

MISS BHIKHAIJI L. PALAMKOTE'S

Concert

IN AID OF THE CONCERT HALL FUND.

SUNDAY December 18th, 1927, At 6 P. M. (S. T.)

Mr. K. M. JAVERI, M.A., LL.B., J.P.,—CHIEF JUDGE,—Court of Small Causes, has kindly consented to preside, and Mrs. JAVERI will distribute the TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, London, CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES presented by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

PROGRAMME:—2 Piano Soli; 4 Piano Duets; 3 Piano Trios; 2 Violin Soli; 2 Violin Flute Pieces; 2 Songs by a "Ventriloquist."

TICKETS:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2, can be obtained from Miss PALAMKOTE'S MUSIC STUDIO, opposite Patell Mansions, 61, Cumballa Hill; or at the TOWN HALL on the day of the Concert.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Saturday, & Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

SANSONIA

at his best in

'JULOT THE APACHE'

A tremendous thriller

A New Madan Luciano Production

Not to have seen "Julot the Apache" is to have missed one of the glories of life!

Also

2 Reels Comic **"HOT DOGS"**

Owing to the Public Demand

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S

SUPER CLASSIC

ALIBABA & 40 THIEVES

Featuring

Miss SULOCHANA, Miss JILLOO, Messrs. VAKIL, ELLASIER, and other well-known Stars.

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

EXTRA SHOW Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Commenced from 10th December 1927.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.

DRAUPADI VASTRA HARAN

("An Episode from Maha-Bharat")

will be screened at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS FILM

As scenes of Rajsuya Sacrifice, Maya Sabha and Bhagwan Krishna's Miracle during the "Vastra Haran" are most stirring!!

TWO EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Apply for booking to

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.

BALAJI HOUSE,

GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road

Presents during this week

Universal JEWEL

CHEATING CHEATERS

FEATURING

BETTY COMPSON and Kenneth Harlan

DAILY at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

"Sensation Seekers"

The Soul of the modern Girl laid bare with

BILLIE DOVE and HUNTLEY GORDON

Stay upto end of December only!

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

will stage

TO-NIGHT at 9

KHADASTAK

(By Mr. Joshi, author of "Vichitra Lila")

at the

Elphinstone Theatre,

Grant Road.

Reserve your seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p. m.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts

Telephone No. 24185.

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS OF WROUGHT IRON SCRAP.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.S.) at Foras Road Municipal Workshop's compound:—

About 50 tons Wrought Iron Scrap.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pathe Cinema

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HAL ROACH PRESENTS

Harold Lloyd in "Why Worry?"

His Latest Six Reel Pathecomedy

Heart-ache!
Head-ache! or
Tooth-ache!

Forget 'em all
You'll have an ear-to ear-ache from laughter.

See "Why Worry?" then you'll say "Why Worry?"

"THE TICHBORNE HOUSE"

A picture from the series of Haunted Houses and Castles of Great Britain.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"MOTHER INDIA"

AN AMERICAN CRITICISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with Miss Mayo's book some of your readers will probably be interested in the following comments "A Countryman of hers" has sent to me in his letter:—

"I fully agree with your remarks about "Mother India". It should perhaps have been called 'Step-Mother India.' As a matter of fact I was very anxious to write a review of it for one of our home journals, because I had felt ever since meeting Miss Mayo in America that she was clear off the track. I was then ignorant of India and felt unwilling to argue the point; but I told her that I went to India on what I believed to be the scientific assumption, which I had already tested very thoroughly with respect to some other Oriental nations, that practically every custom could be explained and understood merely by reference to (a) the conditions under which the people have lived and (b) normal human psychology and economics. I am ready to oppose tooth and nail any of these old ridiculous interpretations to the effect that we are different, we good and they bad, their ways past understanding or finding out by an Occidental.

"A very short course in the economic history would teach the globe-trotters, that: (1) Europe was in the same state of village economy, illiteracy, ignorance and insanitation—together with standard of living and disease, not to mention bullock-cart transport and bullock-drawn-plows, only 300 years ago; (2) A few centuries back the Protestants' and Catholics were fighting as fiercely, indeed far more fiercely, than the Hindus and Moslems are now.—and that even this is all a part of a changing social and economic transition which is bringing rustics into towns where they are under new strains and new conditions of competition resulting in some vigorous bumps by the young bloods who have to make a quarrel about something and quite naturally take sides along the only lines of organization which they possess, namely, religious. (3) Whatever the situation in this continent, I do not believe the Indians would make a much worse mess of killing each other than the inhabitants of another continent, Europe, has done in the last 13 years 10,000,000 willed in Europe is a good mark to reach—and that same was probably responsible for the Influenza epidemic which cost India many millions of lives.

This is, of course, too big a subject to take up in a letter. I only hope that you Indians will not feel too strongly against the nation which has, like most nations, its share of fools. If your townsmen booksellers had not sold out their books instead of filling my order for copy until the American public had passed on to other subjects I would surely have offered them a strong antidote to that bit of 'international poison.'

"I go with a much more optimistic feeling about India than Miss Mayo or, I may say, most of the foreign visitors whom I meet. Yesterday evening I took a motor ride of 50 miles from Alleppey to to Quilon through some of the most romantic country I have ever seen and past several thousands of villagers as attractive as any similar group I have ever seen. Far from being degraded physically and morally I believe it would be difficult to find in any group in any country more beautifully graceful bodies; and while I do not know those particular people I do not think that, for the same educational standards, there is a brighter or readier set of people in any country than in India. The usual Western idea that the Oriental is 'peculiar' and fitted only for certain kinds of life and labour seems to me to be wholly false."—Yours etc.

J. K. MEHTA,

Bombay, Dec. 12.

MYSORE STATE CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the holding of the First Mysore State Congress in the last week of this month, as originally proposed, it has been suggested by prominent gentlemen from the moffussil, that while the idea of inaugurating the Congress is most welcome, to hold it at the end of this month would cause inconvenience to the public expected to participate in the function. The Indian National Congress as well as the Indian States' and other Congresses would be holding at the time in Madras, and visitors to them from Mysore would find it difficult to attend the State Congress.

In view of this, it is proposed to alter the time of holding the latter to April next, during the Summer holidays, as that would be a slack season and most persons would be free to take part in it.

I may take this occasion to dispel a slight misapprehension which has arisen in the minds of some prominent members of the Mysore Progressive Party. The original statement about the proposed Congress observed that the aim of the Congress was "not political in the first instance but progressive in the economic, social, and administrative fields." It has been understood to mean that the Congress would exclude politics. Nothing of the sort. What was meant was that in British India, the Congress holds that no progress is possible unless the country is relieved of anti-Indian and foreign domination. So the Indian National Congress is exclusively political. In Mysore, on the other hand, the administration is, no doubt bureaucratic, but it is Indian, though not purely Mysorean. Evils are rampant in the administration, no doubt, but they are caused by our own men from pride of power or place. Therefore, the State Congress cannot say, "I want the whole Government to be supplanted." but has to counteract the evils by creating a dominant and welded public opinion. Hence, it was suggested that the proposed Congress may not be exclusively political, but should deal with all lines of popular development in the State.

But it is too early for me, as an individual, to define the nature and the scope of the Congress. That definition should be made by the spokesmen of the people of the State, assembled in session at the First Congress in April next.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. JOSYER.

Mysore Dec. 6.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN BENGAL MINISTRY

TWO SEPARATE MOTIONS TO BE MOVED?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

At a party meeting of the Bengal Swaraj Party held last night, it was decided that permission of the Council would be sought to move two separate motions of no-confidence in the present Ministers after the interpellation hour on the opening of the legislature.—Free Press.

OPPORTUNITY TO MOFUSSILITES

AFGHAN KING'S RECEPTION TO BE BROAD CASTED

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

Not only Bombay, but a large part of India will be able to share in the welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan through the Indian Broadcasting Company who have arranged to broadcast an eye-witness' account of the State arrival at the Gateway of India together with the incidental sounds of the salutes, the bands. The sounds of the passing of the procession will also be relayed from a point on the route of the procession to the Government House. H. M. King arrives at 4-30 p.m. to-day at which time the transmission will start.—A.P.

SIR PHILIP CARNEGY DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The death of Sir Philip Carnegy is announced.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Viceroy has announced the appointment of "a small expert Committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations, arising from the treaties, engagements and sanads and usage, sufferance and other causes and, secondly, to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. The personnel will be announced shortly and it is hoped that the Committee will assemble in India in order to commence its inquiry in the near future." This announcement has almost gone unnoticed in the expression of seething discontent against the proposed Royal Comission, and I fail to see that the importance of this latest move in the development of the policy of the Government of India towards the Indian States has gone home to the parties concerned. The Royal Commission and its aftermath has drowned this tiny voice arising from the secret vaults of the Political Department.

It will be seen from above that the Viceroy has not made it clear whether the political relations of the States with British India are to be reviewed by any agency. The financial and economic relations as well as those subsisting between the States and the Paramount Power are going to be examined by the Committee that is contemplated. The Viceroy's speech will create anxiety and misgivings in the minds of those who have bestowed any thought on this extremely complicated problem, inasmuch as it creates serious doubts in the minds of the readers whether the States are sought to be created into a separate entity with very faint relationship with British India and a very uncertain place in the Indian nation. This point needs elucidation, and, I hope, the British Press and the students of this problem will lose no time in probing into it.

Another serious defect of the announcement is the total absence of any mention in it of the people of the Indian States. The Viceroy adds that "I have little doubt that it will command the confidence of the States and meet with all the assistance it may require at the hands of the members of your Highness' order." Does this mean that the people of the States who are most intimately concerned with the solution of this difficult problem are to be ignored in the conduct of the inquiry? The Committee can be said to possess the confidence of the States only when both the Princes and the people belonging to the States are taken into the fullest confidence and provided with the opportunities of serving their States and the Indian nation by being associated with the proposed enquiry.

The composition of the Committee is as yet a mystery. The various interests that are involved demand a recognition by being effectively represented on the Committee. The Princes and the Political Department are sure to be represented, but the conclusion of the Committee are sure to be challenged and the path of smooth progress seriously hindered if the people of British India as well as those of the Indian States do not find themselves properly represented on the proposed Committee. Looking to the stakes involved, it would be the height of stupidity and cursedness on the part of the British authorities if they forget to provide for them in the composition of the Committee.

It is high time that the leaders of popular movements in the Indian States and the Indian Press took up this matter in right earnest and began agitation for the recognition of the supreme rights of the people for an effectual participation in all future developments. It is to be hoped that they will lose no time in thoroughly rousing up the public opinion in this matter and creating an insistent and vocal demand for the emphatic assertion of the popular rights before the Indian States' People's Conference holds its session in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of December, under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao of Ellore.—Yours, etc.,

BALVANTRAI MEHTA.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

For Travelling, Motoring, Riding, Sporting and all other out-door purposes

SHELL

SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES

Are the Latest, the Neatest and he Best.

Baliwalla & Homi BOMBAY.

The Progressive Opticians of India, 279, Hornby Road, & 361, Kalbadevi (Opp. Whiteaways) Road.

Awarded Several GOLD MEDA

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BULLS DEMORALISED—FEELING AGAINST COTTON INCREASING—HEAVY SELLING—SLIGHT RALLY AT THE CLOSE—FUTURES 57 TO 51 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Dec. 12.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 17 points on unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices declined further on scattered liquidation and at noon the market registered a decline of 27 points. In the later part of the session, the market ruled easy on account of Bulls being demoralised and feeling against cotton increased. Stoploss orders were reached and prices eased off 44 points from the highest point touched at the opening. At this level a few minutes before the close prices rallied 7 points on short covering to secure profits. The net change was a decline of 57 to 51 points in futures. Spot Cotton fell 55 points to 18.70c.

The New Orleans futures market also declined 59 to 60 points. Middling Spot prices suffered a fall of 48 points to 18.48c.

Speculative confidence has undoubtedly been severely shaken and while holders have maintained a very firm attitude up to now, a further decline may promote a material increase in offerings. However in view of enormous liquidation since the last Bureau, the technical situation of the market has greatly improved and think it dangerous to follow the decline at present level. The course of the market in the near future will depend to a considerable extent upon the level at which the trade will be disposed to fix prices on the large volume of cotton bought on call. Broadly speaking, we think it is advisable to remain conservatively Bullish taking advantage of setbacks on which to secure cotton as we consider that 18 cent is a fairly reasonable figure, and as the season progresses cotton bought round this level will be able to be liquidated on a satisfactory footing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 12th instant:—

January highest 18.62 (at the opening) lowest 18.18 (2-55 p.m.).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. have sent the following cable under date 12th instant:—

Bulls getting demoralised. Bearish general feeling increasing.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 12.
January	18.25—.52
March	18.46—.55
May	18.64—.58
July	18.57—.57
October	18.20—.51
Middling Spot	18.70—.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 12.
January	18.36—.59
March	18.55—.60
Middling Spot	18.48—.48

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 12.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York.—11 a.m.—

January	18.49
March	18.68
May	18.86

New York.—Noon Call.—

January	18.50
March	18.71
May	18.88

New Orleans—9-30 a.m.—

January	18.62
March	18.82
May	18.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 12 Bales
Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9 000

LONDON METALS.

London. Dec. 12.

Copper, English Best Selected £65 5/8.
Copper, Braziers £75-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £23 1/8.
Tin, English Ingots £265

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 49/9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 49/6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers 52/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
December shipment buyers 51/3

LIVERPOOL.

OPENING DECLINE CARRIED FURTHER ON CONSIDERABLE SELLING—STOPLOSS ORDERS REACHED—FUTURES 17 TO 10 POINTS LOWER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened weak at a decline of 3 points against an expectation of 4 points higher on parity with previous New York close. There was utter absence of buying power and prices suffered further weakness on stoploss orders being reached. The close was weak at a decline of 17 points for the near months while new crop deliveries closed 10 points below previous close.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 15 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP:

Egyptian futures market displayed very weak undertone and closed at a decline of 35 to 30 points. The final official estimate of the Egyptian Cotton Crop issued to day is 5,893 thousand Kantars seed cotton and 6,041 thousand Kantars Ginned cotton of which 2,590 thousand Kantars and 2,520 thousand Kantars respectively are Sakellaridis.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool under date 12th inst.

Considerable selling, lack of buying power, stoploss orders being reached.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cause of decline Southern selling, general liquidation and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market."

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season 9,280,000 bales.

Exports from America 3,412,000 bales.

American mills takings for the season 7,281,000 bales.

Takings of World's Spinners:—

Week ending 3-12-27 449,000 bales.

Week ending 10-12-27 430,000 bales.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Have received the following cable from Alexandria, Egypt.—Agricultural Bureau crop estimate 6,041,000 'General liquidation stop orders caught spinners waiting for steadier market."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 12. Opening	Closing
December	.....	10.01—.17
January	10 09	10.02—.17
February	.....	10.00—.17
March	10.08	10 02—.16
April	.....	10.01—.15
May	10.03	10.03—.15
June	.....	10.01—.14
July	10.05	10.00—.14
August	.....	9.91—.13
September	.....	9.89—.12
October	9 80	9 75—.12
November	.....	9.71—.10
December	.....	9.71—.10
Middling Spot	.....	10 55—.13

SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 12 Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool Dec. 12.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.75
Scinde, Fine	7.95
Bengal, Good	7.55
Bengal, Fully Good	7.75
Bengal, Fine	7.95
Oomra, Good	8.20
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45
Oomra, Fine	8.70
Broach, Fully Good	9.15
Broach Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
December	16.08—.34
January	16.23—.34
February	16.23—.34
March	16.50—.33
April	16.50—.33
May	16.65—.34
June	16.65—.34
July	16.75—.35
August	16.75—.35
September	16.75—.35
October	16.85—.30
November	16.85—.30
December	16.83—.30
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.85—.35

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. Dec. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 23, C. & F. Calcutta.—
December per cwt. 14/7-1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 14/7-1/2.
July/Sept per cwt 15/.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 14/9-1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt 14/10.

BOMBAY

MARKET CLOSED—MAHAJAN QUOTATIONS RECOVERED ON SHORT COVERING—STEADY LIVERPOOL OPENING.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The local market remained entirely closed on account of Jain Holiday. Business under the Maharajan Association Ltd. being open, Broach cotton prices opened this morning at Rs. 359|5 in sympathy with easier New York quotations. There was heavy covering by shorts which hardened prices. Steady opening advices from Liverpool, helped prices to rise to Rs. 364|- when little liquidation checked the improvement. Quotation at 6 p.m. was Rs. 363|8 and Liverpool was reported 8 points lower.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb, Spot 1/7-5/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment quoted £8.15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £18-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £19-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery paid 28/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery buyers 29/-

LINSEED.

London, Dec 12.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
January shipment Hull paid £14-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment nominal £17-17-6.

COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-1/16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York. Dec. 12

Demand Bills	488.00

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec 12.

Silver.—Market uncertain.

Spot	26-15/16
Forward	26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4.5/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/8 per cent.

Fine Trade, Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade, Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 12.

T T Berlin on London 20.45-3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07 1/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.40.
T T Milan on London 90.60
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.75.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank: (London Register) £121-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1/8.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £75-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £103.1/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £55-1/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/2.
Indian Stock 3.1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 5/8.
Consols 53-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £108-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £99-1/8.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association)

GOLD

	Bombay, Dec. 13.		
Ready	21	5	3
Fwd.	21	5	0
[illegible]	21	5	6
[illegible] Native Gold			
[illegible]	21	5	3
[illegible]	21	8	3
Silver	60	8	6

SILVER.

London Ready	26	15	0
Forward	26	11	0
London Shanghai.			
Opening	2	7	4
Closing	2	7	9
New York cent	58	8	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Margashirsha	60/6/0	60/8/0	60/6/0	60/8/0
Posha	60/7/0	60/9/0	60/7/0	60/10/0
Maha.	60/5/0	60/7/0	60/5/0	60/8/0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 176-1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London Silver per oz. Ready 26/15
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/11
Tone of Silver.—Dull. China and Continent bought Speculators sold. Market close with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
American Cross Rate 4.88-3/8
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3-3/4 to 4 per cent.
One month 4-1-4 per cent.
Three to six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 105/15.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/9
Forward rates, 16th Dec. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/10-6 1949/55 Rs. 105/15.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and Prices both Ready and Forward are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
S. S. India sh. 14/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Naringa sh. 14/1-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment November sh. 14/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. December sh. 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan.Feb-March Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—December sh. 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
July-Aug-Sept. Rs. 10/9 per cwt FBH.

MILL STORES

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay Dec 13.

Current prices of [illegible] and heavy chemicals.

	Per	Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China, clay, bazar quality	[illegible]	0	0	
	Per	Rs.	Cwt.	
Farina supra (Potash)	[illegible]	8	0	
Epsoin Salt	.....	3	4	0
Sago Flour, best quality	....	10	2	0
Sago Flour, market quality	...	9	10	0
Maize Starch, Continental	...	11	6	0
Dextrine (Potato) white	...	15	4	0
Zinc Sulphide German	.....	15	14	0
Magnesium chloride German		4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	.....	32	4	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	.....	32	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	.....	30	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated		45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	.....	28	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	.....	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	.....	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	.....	18	0	0
Bleaching Powder. Electro (German) Small	.....	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	.....	18	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	.....	9	2	0
Sodium Sulphide, (English Large Pkg.	.....	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	.....	9	0	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	.....	8	8	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	.....	8	4	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	.....	30	0	0
Soda Ash	.....	6	12	0
Bichromate of Soda. Small Pkg.	.....	25	4	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	.....	33	0	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. French)	.....	26	0	0
	Per	lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	.....	0	6	9
Antimony Salt	.....	0	5	10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	.....	0	10	2
Hydro Sulphide, English	...	0	9	0
Acetic Acid	.....	0	7	0
Formal-de-hyde	.....	0	6	3

The above abnormally increased prices of Bleaching Powder are due to scarcity of ready stock and also to the expected small arrivals.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE REPORT

(Messrs. P. H. A. Ganny.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Jutes.—As was expected the market for raw material after a long time exhibited some activity and specially forward position raw Jute market marked a good rise touching Rs. 67; Hessian though on demand improved to Rs. 18 closed easy at 17/7; there was heavy outside selling pressure in the market without meeting adiquate support; and last came the news of an increase of one per cent. in the Bank rate. As a resault of the combined effect of all these, market for Jute shares became flat. Buyers were reserved, and it became very difficult to put through business for higher denominations even curtailing the price by ten to twenty points in some cases. However there is no reason for a heavy set back in near future. Though general trade conditions are favourable the present atmosphere is such that it is very difficult to give definite opinion for the tendency at present.

The speculative scrips of Howrah, Clive and National opening at 65/8, 52/12 and 87/8 closed easy at 64, 51/14 and 86/12 respectively.

There was a further decline of about fifteen points from last week's closing quotations in higher denominations. Orient, Cheviot and Delta were specially affected on a rumour of less dividends than expected. Orient came down from 350 to 336, Cheviot from 467 to 390 and Delta from 745 to 732. In Bird group Auckland have declined from 405 to 392, Lansdowne from 382 to 372, and Union from 355 to 340. The only steadier feature were Caledonian at 800 on an expected good dividend of Rs. 55.

Dividends expected: Orient 15. Cheviot 20 Delta 45, Lothian 40, Caledonian 55.

Cottons:—Except for a few solitary transactions in Bengal Nagpur at 29/4, in Dunbar at 347 and in Kesoram at 3/14 there was nothing worth recording.

Coals:—Market for this section was practically dull with several transactions at unchanged rates. However, there is some demand for Khas Jherriah and Katras Jherriah which were difficult to obtain owing to scarcity of scrips. Raneegunge were done at 29, Equitable at 20/12 and Jainty Central at 3/4. Burrakur have declined to 15/4. Bengal and Standard were steady at 465 and 65/4 respectively. Katras Jherriah appreciated by a point being done at 66.

Tea Shares:—Owing to a lower market for the commodity, market for the shares remained dull. However it is quite certain that the season will close earlier and crop features will be shorter by about 6 million from those of the last year. Haftikhira were steady at 33/12, Bishnauth at 43 touching 42/4, Rutcana at 19, New Terai at 20-8 and Hassimara at 14/12.

Banks:—Only a deal in Central Bank is recorded at 28.

Govt. Securities:—Were a week market. 3-1/2 per cents. Paper has gone down to Rs. 74/4. Other issues were almost unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel Scrip remained almost unchanged during the whole period under review with very little fluctuations closing at 18/4 and 21/4. Bengal Telephone were in good demand at 13/12. Sugar shares were a firm feature at almost unchanged rated. Only New Sevan have improved to Rs. 8. Calcutta Tramway have moved to [illegible]. 15. Bengal Assam have appreciated to [illegible]. 360.

"CESSPOOL OF ENGLISH HUMANITY"

SIR W. JOYNSON HICKS ON PRISON REFORM

LONDON, Nov. 24 (By Mail).

Near about 55,000 persons in Britain are sent to jail every year, according to a statement made by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary after his recent inspection of His Majesty's jails.

The prison at Bartmoor he said was the "cesspool of English humanity."

He said he was of the opinion that a better form of preventive detention is needed and expressed himself thoroughly dissatisfied with the present system. He said he had very little hope of the men in the convict prison at Bartmoor.—Free Press.

KUMBACONAM'S ADDRESS TO MR. S. S. IYENGAR

KUMBACONAM, Dec. 9.

The Kumbaconam Municipal Council has resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President Indian National Congress on the occasion of his unveiling the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the office hall.—Free

PARSI WORLD-CYCLISTS IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.

Hakim, Bhumgara and Bapasola, the three Parsi world-cyclists arrived at Colombo yesterday. They will tour in Ceylon for about a month before leaving for India.—A.P.

STREETS AND SITES OF CONGRESS NAGAR NAMED

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Following are some of the names given to different streets and sites in Congress Nagar:—Srinivasa Mall, Vijayaraghava Street, Besant Street, Sarojini Street, Malavia Maidan, Ansari Avenue, Gandhi Ground, Deshabandhu Enclosure, etc.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

NO PROSPECT OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Geneva.—Sir Austen Chamberlain indicated to the British journalists that there was no prospect at present of further conversations between him and M. Litvinoff. Britain wanted a proof that the abuses complained of had ceased.—Reuter.

THE POLANO-LITHUANIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 11.

That the agreement between Poland and Lithuania merely amounts to a cessation of the state of war and creates the possibility of the two countries conversing, but the ultimate benefits of the agreement depend on how the Vilna question which was the main problem is disposed of, was the gist of a statement by M. Valdemaras to the journalists.—Reuter.

GEETA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS.

POONA, Dec. 12.

The Geeta Dharma Mandal of Poona in co-operation with the Kurukshetra Restoration Committee organised the Geeta Jayanti all over India. The Jayanti was celebrated with great enthusiasm at prominent place like Calcutta, Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpur, Delhi, Mangalore, Shimoga, Hyd (Deccan) Bombay, Poona, Ajmere and more than 100 other places in Maharashtra.—Free Press.

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Esplanade Road.
General Manager, B. P. [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Viceroy to open Tansa Works at Sir P. M. Mehta Garden 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

His Majesty King Amanullah Khan's arrival, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY. Dec. 17.

H. M. King Amanullah Khan's Departure.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received beautiful wall and perpetual calendars from Messrs. K. C. Marrott & Co. of 185|187, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Total amount tendered was Rs. 58,45,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-10-0 and above amounting to Rs. 12,55,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-10-1 approximately.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

From 16th instant, rates for telegrams to Madagascar and Comoro Islands are revised as follows. Two rupees four annas for ordinary. One rupee eight annas for British Government and one rupee three annas for French Government messages, Deferreds at half rate of ordinary.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

Due to the arrival of the King of Afghanistan people may be inconvenienced in taking part in the celebration of the 13th Anniversary and competitive concert of Indian Vocal Music and Harmonium fixed for to-day (Wednesday) at Hira Bang. C. P. Tank, is postponed to Saturday. (the 17th instant), at 5-30 p.m. at the same place.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Porbunder, Lamu, Mombasa, Pemba, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at Le

LEVEE CANCELLED

OWING TO VICEROY'S ILLNESS

Owing to the illness of His Excellency the Viceroy the Levee, which was to be held at the Government House last night, was cancelled.

noon, on Wednesday, the 21st instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 3 death nil; Cholera attacy nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 73. Total mortality this day last year was 69.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left London on 28th ultimo left Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday noon the 16th idem.

The Clan Line s.s. "Malcolm" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan s.s. "Lindsay" arrived at London on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

COMMISSIONER E. CADMAN DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The death has occurred of Commissioner Elijah Cadman, first Salvation Army Captain whose adopton of the title led to the system of ranking among the Salvationists.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Dec. 13.
Previous Closing Rate	18.—
To-day's Opening Rate	.—
Difference	18.30
To-day's Closing Rate	+.05
Difference	18.16
	—.09

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	10.02
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.98
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation	361 0 0

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTE CONCERT

COMES OFF NEXT SUNDAY AT TOWN HALL

The attention of music-lovers is drawn to the advertisement that appears elsewhere in this issue, regarding the concert organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund." A choice programme of 15 interesting items is arranged, which includes 2 piano soli, 4 piano duets, 3 piano trios, 2 violin soli, 2 violin flute pieces and 2 songs by a Parsi ventriloquist who will imitate the sound of a cornet. The items of 4 duets and 3 trios will be played on piano by the pupils trained by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote who herself will play two piano soli,—a programme which is bound to suit all taste. Miss Gool D. Tata and Mr. Homi D. Tata will play on violin and flute.

Mr. K. M. Javeri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, will preside, Mrs. Javeri will distribute the Trinity College of Music (London) Certificates and Prizes presented by Messrs. S. Roses and Co., Ltd., and Mr. J. C. Forbes, Advocate, will thank the President.

It is to be hoped all lovers of music will not fail to patronise this unique annual function which, as usual, will provide a pleasing evening entertainment.

Tickets:—Rs. 5 and Rs. 2, can be obtained from Miss Palamkote's Music Studio, opposite Patell Mansions, 61, Cumballa Hill; or at the Town Hall on the day of the Concert.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Board of Trade returns show that in November imports totalled £107,417,000 and exports £70,609,000, these being increases of £2,287,000 and £9,442,000 respectively, compared with the figures for October.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Chairman and Members of the Millowners Association at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Byculla Club Ball at the Byculla Club on Monday.

VICEROY INDISPOSED

ALL TUESDAY'S ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED

His Excellency the Viceroy was indisposed yesterday, (having developed a slight touch of fever). So he cancelled all his engagements for the day. He was advised by the doctors to take complete rest, so he did not attend the opening of the Tansa Works and the Garden Party by the President of the Municipal Corporation yesterday.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ly considered whether I should vacate my office and return to a position of greater freedom and of a responsibility less restricted. I am convinced that I cannot enjoy that freedom and take my legitimate place side by side with my friends of the Congress in the agitation now going on in the country over this question unless I tender my resignation. After consulting friends, to whose opinions I attach the greatest weight, I have come to the conclusion that, for the present, no useful purpose would be served by my so acting. I have, therefore, decided to wait and watch for the hope, that future developments in the country may bring into being a combination of circumstances making it possible for the British Government to recognise the justice of the claim made by the Congress, and satisfactorily settle India's problem to the lasting benefit of India and Britain alike. In the meantime, I feel, I should be guilty of desertion of India's cause, were I to throw aside the opportunity which my present office affords to me of proving that an Indian is not incapable of discharging the duty of one of the most responsible posts under the present constitution in circumstances however difficult, and of serving the Legislative Assembly as best as I can at this crisis of India's fortunes.

MR. NARIMAN JUSTIFIES HIS ALLEGATIONS

NO MALICE AGAINST MR. HARVEY

ONLY GENERAL ACCUSATIONS

Mr. Nariman proceeded with his defence address on Tuesday when the case was taken up again by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court.

Discussing further the point of malice Mr. Nariman said that the prosecution was trying to make out that it was not within his (Nariman's) knowledge at the time he gave evidence before the Committee that certain statements made by the General Member and the Director of Development both in the Council and before the Committee were false. Speaking about mild steel bars, he stated, he had declared in the Council even in 1924 that he did not believe the reports published by the Development Department and circulated among the members of the Council as they were misleading. He was convinced from the very beginning that it was not as a matter of policy, as Sir Lawless Hepper had put it, and to prevent a panic among the public, that correct information was withheld from the public, but it was with a view to prevent them from being put in an awkward position and to shirk answering further unpleasant questions, that the officers of the B.D.D. had all along followed a systematic policy of keeping back correct information.

GOVERNMENT'S "FALSE REPLIES".

It was with this primary object that the Government gave false replies to Mr. Trivedi's questions in the Council. To a question of Mr. Trivedi as to whether the records showed that any wrong size bars were ordered the answer was in the negative, whereas both in the Council and before the Committee, the officers of the Development Department had admitted that wrong size bars were ordered but that it was through a bona-fide mistake. This became more glaring and outrageous owing to the fact that Mr. Sykes himself, who was instrumental in giving the false answers to Mr. Trivedi's questions had corresponded on the incident of mild steel bars and knew full well when he gave the wrong reply that wrong size bars were ordered in January 1924.

"TOO MANY 7|8 BARS".

Mr. Harvey in a memorandum to Government had asked for instructions for the disposal of the "too many 7|8 bars" ordered by mistake. Though Mr. Harvey had later on tried to give explanation of the statement as a "silly" one on his part, Mr. Nariman submitted it was not so silly as Mr. Harvey would have it believed. It was only a statement which did not suit Mr. Harvey's purposes at this stage and so he was calling it silly. On this ground Mr. Nariman sought to justify his attitude in viewing the statements of the General Member in the Council with a suspicious eye. He therefore submitted that so far as the "malice in law" was concerned there was absolutely no ground for it and it was the only case made out by the prosecution.

WHOSE MISTAKE?

Relating to the Mild Steel [illegible] dent, Mr. Nariman [illegible] bars inditive explanations [illegible] served that four or officers [illegible] had been elicited from [illegible] the B.D.D. As the case was progress the prosecution had made out that it was the mistake of a supervisor. While giving evidence before the Committee, Sir Lawless Hepper and Mr. Harvey had attributed the blunder to either a "draughtsman or supervisor". Mr. Harvey's written statement had a different story to say that the "office superintendent added to the indent under the direction of the Executive Engineer". On another occasion it had been said that the addition was not made by the Superintending Engineer at all.

Mr. Nariman asked the Court to draw its conclusion from all the aforesaid conflicting and contradictory statements. "Do these show that the officers are making an honest statement of facts" he asked. Hitherto Mr. Harvey had tried to make out that it was under his verbal instructions that the Supervisor had made the addition. Yet this was followed by a flat statement that the Superintending Engineer had nothing to do with the alteration at all. Mr. Nariman quoted another instance when Mr. Harvey said "but whether it was the Executive Engineer or myself who intimated the incorrect diameter of mild steel bars to the Supervisor or whether it was the Supervisor himself who added the wrong size bars in the indent, was very difficult to say."

GENERAL ACCUSATIONS.

Addressing on the subject matter of the complaint, Mr. Nariman repudiated the suggestion made by the prosecution that as Mr. Harvey was one of the higher officers, the allegations referred to him alone. Mr. Nariman read out a passage from Sir Lawless Hepper's evidence before the Committee. It said "Our difficulty had always been that these charges were always of a general nature, that it had been extraordinarily difficult for us to meet them." This clearly showed that Mr. Nariman had always made general allegations against the whole Department not mentioning a single personality. It could not, therefore, be said that the allegations he made, applied to Mr. Harvey alone. It would be more correct to say that they applied to all higher staff officers inclusive of Mr. Harvey.

NO BAZAR GUPS.

Repudiating the suggestion that he had based all his allegations on mere "bazar gups" Mr. Nariman said, he had adduced sufficient evidence to show that he had received various complaints about the B. D. D. affairs from merchants, contractors and even employees of the Department. Several witnesses had confessed that they appealed to him, as a Member of the Council to put a stop to this "bleeding" and waste of public money by the Department. When he gave evidence before the Committee he thought that they were searching for the truth, but instead of finding out the truth, they had sanctioned this prosecution. Mr. Nariman was convinced that this was not a "bona fide" prosecution but launched only with a view to stifle the charges made against the officers.

ONLY SUPPLIED INFORMATION.

Continuing Mr. [illegible] said when giving evidence [illegible] before the Committee he had taken [illegible] all reasonable care and caution and it was in perfect good faith that he placed whatever information he possessed at their disposal. He was only anxious to find out the truth or otherwise of the allegations and he gave the Committee material to start the investigation. He did not say that they were true. Neither did he want that anybody should be taken to task on those allegations.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to the 17th instant.

MAHATMA GANDHI

OPENS THE

ALL INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

(AT SPUR TANK, MADRAS)

ON THE 23RD INSTANT

TICKETS:— 0-2-0

THE BENGAL DETENUS

HOME MEMBER REFUSES TO FURNISH PARTICULARS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Bengal Council met this afternoon. The attendance of both members and visitors was large under the belief that the no-confidence motion would be moved today but no such motion was moved.

During question time in the Bengal Council, the Home Member refused to furnish particulars of persons interned at home, released or confined in jails outside Bengal etc. Regarding the Satyagraha movement at Patukhali it was stated that local conditions necessitated the posting of Muslim officials to the town and that no arrest were being made as no processions were being taken out.—Free Press.

MUSLIM WOMEN'S HOMAGE.

ADDRESS TO QUEEN OF AFGHANISTAN

Dear Muslim Sisters,—

It is intended to present an address in Persian to H. M. the Queen of Afghanistan, the greatest woman of Islam to-day, and I hope that you will realise how proud a privilege it is and we must offer an overwhelming welcome befitting her august person.

It was with extreme delay and difficulties that these preliminaries have been got through, and as there is no time, I hope that your response will be prompt as immediate co-operation is absolutely urgent. The address is ready, and as it cannot be handled, you are requested to come here and sign it at your earliest convenience.

Muslim ladies of all ranks—from the lowest to the rich, and of all communities are cordially invited to participate in offering homage. Contributions from Rs. 5 less or more according to inclination.

Expecting a hearty response.

Your sincere sister,
ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwani Rafaat.

MATCH FACTORIES AND LICENSES

QUESTION OF ILLICIT IMPORTATION

Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner of Excise, Mr. J. P. Brander and Mr. W. Hallows (Inspector of Factories) gave evidence before the Indian Tariff Board (Match Industry Inquiry) on Tuesday.

The witnesses were examined on the systems prevailing in the Bombay Presidency regarding the working of excise duties, cotton cess and Factory Act with a view to ascertain, whether the prevention staff of the Excise Department was adequate for performing the additional duty of detecting illicit importation of matches in the British territory through the Indian States.

Mr. Ghosal said the present cost of the preventive staff of the Excise Department bore a proportion of 5 1-2 per cent. to the gross revenue of the Department. It came to about Rs. 18 lakhs.

To a question of the President as to what would be the cost to his Department if matches were manufactured in bond in the factories, Mr. Ghosal replied it would be about Rs. 1,700 a year for each factory. He agreed that the factories would have to be licensed for the purpose.

Mr. Brander was of opinion that if the system of bonded warehouses was to be followed in the case of matches, manufactured in the factories in India enormous cost would have to be incurred for building warehouses.

Mr. Hallows thought the match factories ought to be licensed in view of the danger of fires and explosions. He did not think that the manufacture of matches was suitable for its being run as a home industry.

H. M. KING AMANULLAH'S ARRIVAL

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT APOLLO BUNDER

The attention of the public is drawn to the Police arrangements regarding the closing of certain roads and areas to all vehicular traffic during certain hours on the occasion of the arrival this afternoon of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

KING AMANULLAH AND HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

To the Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Majesty the King of Afghanistan is said to have stopped the slaughter of cows in his Kingdom. May I enquire if the Bombay Humanitarian League, who present addresses to Kathiawar and other Princes in India for their Jeevadaya measures, are presenting any address to His Afghan Majesty thanking him for his good work in his Kingdom? They will have with them the whole of the Hindu and Jain India at their back if they do so. No differences of opinion need be feared, as was the case in the Bombay Corporation in that connection. I know that the suggestion is too late in the day. But the League owe an explanation to the public for their omission to welcome the King.

Yours, etc.,
G. K. HARKARE.

HIGH COURT

DEFAMATION OF LOCAL BOARD PRESIDENT.

LIMITS ON PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS.

The Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court dismissed the revisional application made by Manilal Hhrilal Mehta, Chhotalal Kirparam, and Framji Behramji, the editor, publisher and printer respectively of the "Praja-mat" a Gujarati weekly of Bombay, who were convicted of defamation by the District Magistrate of Panch Mahals District.

The paper in its issue of 2nd May 1926 published an article headed "Blind mismanagement of Godhra Taluka Local Board: The President's Negligence". The article made several imputations alleging that contracts for public works were given without calling for tenders by public advertisements, that the President was acting arbitrarily without the consent of other members of the Board, and that public money was being wasted.

In respect of this article, the complainant Pursottamdas Maganlal Shah, who is a pleader and the President of Godhra Taluka Local Board filed a complaint for defamation against the three accused.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The first accused pleaded in defence that he was out of Bombay when the article was published. It was sent by some unknown person from Godhra, and the second accused who received it published it relying upon the respectability of the correspondent.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused commented upon the failure on the part of the accused to afford any explanation as to who the alleged correspondent was, and why no enquiry was made regarding the allegations. It appeared that the complainant and the first accused were formerly friends but were ranged on opposite camps during the last Council elections and the article in question was in furtherance of party propaganda.

PRIVILEGE OF PRESS

In regard to the privilege claimed in matters of public interest like the present occasion, it was pointed out that the writer must keep himself within bounds of substantial truth, and should not misrepresent or suppress facts. This view was supported by Bombay High Court's ruling in the case of Emperor vs. Fernandez (13 Bomb. L. R. 1187).

The Magistrate held that the allegations were not substantially true nor bona-fide, and sentenced the first two accused to a fine of Rs. 250 each and the third to a fine of Rs. 150.

The accused's appeal to the Sessions Judge having been dismissed, they applied to the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships, on a review of the arguments on both sides refused to interfere, and confirmed the conviction and sentence on all the accused.

TO REMAIN OR WALK OUT.

DUAL ROLE EMBARRASSING.

In view of the present political situation in the country, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement explaining his position.

A little over two years ago, I accepted the post of President of the Assembly because I believed that I could thereby serve my country better. I thought then, and I still think, that it was not right for myself, or for any other patriotic Indian [illegible] summarily situated to reject this method of serving India. At the same time, it is evident that any occupant of my present post necessarily labours under a certain disability. There may be circumstances, as is the case to-day, by which strong political feelings are aroused, and in regard to which the President of the Assembly may hold pronounced views. If he were a private individual, he would naturally give full utterance to these views; but, whatever may be the personal opinion of any President of the Assembly, the fact remains that he fills a quasi-judicial position and, while he occupies the Presidential Chair he is bound in his official capacity to remember that he represents not one section but all sections of the body whose principal officer he is, and to act as the guide and director not only of all those who are his natural political associates, but of all sections of the House.

NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

My political opinions are well known, and they have not at all varied since I assumed the office of President of the Assembly. There will, therefore, be no doubt whatever of the opinion which I should publicly desire to express upon the question of the forthcoming Statutory Commission, if I were not debarred from speaking freely by the reserve imposed upon me by my office. As a matter of fact, I have not hesitated to express that opinion privately to the authorities concerned in most unmistakable language and repeatedly made it clear to them what sort of reception a purely Parliamentary Commission would have in India.

NOT A REAL ADVANCE.

Indeed, I and my friends of the Congress have consistently maintained that the question of relations between Great Britain and India can only be finally adjusted on the basis of India's right to Dominion status being acknowledged without any reservation, and the method of giving effect to this decision being examined in some joint and equal conference between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries. I am also aware that the general scheme of procedure sanctioned by the British Parliament, in so far as it ignores that claim, and also by reason of the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission of enquiry, stands condemned in the eyes of politically minded India. At the same time, while as President of the Assembly, I have taken note of the views entertained by the originators and supporters of that scheme, that under it, the constitutional position of the Central Legislature is more definitely recognised by His Majesty's Government than has previously been the case, and that this precedent, if ultimately established, may have far-reaching results, I cannot persuade myself to believe, that this is in any sense any real advance towards the recognition of the position India is fighting for.

TO RESIGN OR NOT.

In these circumstances, I have anxio

(Continued in Column 2.)

HE THE VICEROY

ALL ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The following press communique has been issued to-day:

"His Excellency the Viceroy has had to cancel all his engagements to-day owing to indisposition.

"He had hoped to be able to hold the levee at Government House this evening but as his fever has increased this function has also been cancelled."—A. P.

NOTICE
TO
"Chronicle" Agents.

It is already notified that the "Bombay Chronicle" is issuing an ART ILLUSTRATED CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBER in the 3rd week of this month and the price fixed is Annas Eight per copy. All the "Chronicle" Agents are hereby requested to reserve the number of copies they require for sale before the 15th inst. after which date the Office does not guarantee to supply copies owing to great demand.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

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Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 145, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 14, 1927.

INDIA'S ROYAL GUESTS.

The city of Bombay has to-day the unique honour of according a cordial and respectful welcome to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan. The honour is unique inasmuch as it is the first time in the annals of Indian history that an independent Asiatic King visits this city or this country. The honour is enhanced by the fact that our royal visitors belong to a neighbouring country with which India is linked by ancient ties of cultural and political associations. The honour is prized, too, by people of all classes and creeds in the city as indeed in the whole country. This is amply evidenced by the spontaneous enthusiasm displayed by the Hindus, Parsis and Muslims and all other communities both in Bombay and Karachi in organising a right royal welcome. The only regret of the people of India is that they are not welcoming their royal guest as a free Nation.

The sentiments of the people of India towards His Majesty are not merely conventional. They spring, apart from the feelings of neighbourliness and cultural kinship, from a lively appreciation by them of the worth and work of their royal guest. Despite the world-wide propaganda to belittle every progress made in any Eastern country, India has learnt enough of the recent history of Afghanistan to know that His Majesty King Amanullah is one of the most progressive Rulers of the East. The first thing that he achieved on ascending the throne in 1919 was to assert and win the complete independence of Afghanistan in its internal and external relations. He revised the old laws of the country and placed all subjects in a position of equality. Muslims or Hindus all were equally treated and declared eligible for every post in the country without any racial discrimination. His Majesty has prohibited cow-slaughter throughout the country both as an economic necessity and as a mark of respect for the feelings of his Hindu subjects. It is no wonder, therefore, that perfect communal concord reigns in the land. Education has been modernised and is being fast extended, and agriculture and industries are fostered by State help. Articles of imported luxury are heavily taxed and, the people including officials are encouraged to use as far as possible indigenous goods. His Majesty's main object in undertaking the present tour is to make personal acquaintance with the best methods of political and industrial progress in the West, so that after his return he can introduce more reforms in his own kingdom. At present his rule is personal but he has voluntarily resigned several of his powers to his Ministers. The beneficence of his rule and the nature of his ideals can well be guaged from his reply to the addresses from the people of Karachi. He said that "he was a very humble servant of the people and listened to the people's voice through their accredited representatives." "On the question of rights," His Majesty added, "he himself and other Afghans were equals." These are the true ideals of Islam, ideals of perfect equality and fraternity. We have every confidence that a Ruler, strong to act up to such noble ideals, after he studies representative institutions abroad first hand will not be long in introducing similar institutions in his own country. A country, whose Government is broad-based on the will of the people and which is ruled by a champion of equality and freedom like King Amanullah Khan, should be proof against all those extraneous disintegrating influences that for years arrested the progress of Afghanistan.

The main secret, therefore, of the spontaneous enthusiasm with which all Indians greet His Majesty King Amanullah is their lively admiration for his passion for freedom and equality. Indians are hungering after freedom, the lack of which stands in the way even of their honouring their royal guest in a manner acceptable to them. Lacking freedom themselves, they admire a free and freedom-loving Asiatic monarch, who, it is well known, sympathises with their aspirations. We are tempted to repeat a relevant story which, even if it is not accurately reported, has nothing unlikely about it. According to the "Bande Mataram," a friend of the Editor of the "Riyasat," who recently returned from Afghanistan stated in the course of an interview: "At the last celebrations in connection with the Independence Day several wrestlers, magicians etc. had been called to Afghanistan from India. One of these ignorant fellows was given an audience with the Amir. In the course of the conversation he asked, 'when will that day come when you become the King of India and we your subjects?' On hearing these words the face of His Majesty the King turned red with anger and he said: 'The Afghans curse that nation which aims at reducing another nation to slavery. Afganistan wants to see India a free country. Those days are gone—and for ever—when one nation used to consider that it possessed the Divine Right to enslave another nation'" The story has travelled to every nook and corner of this country. So has another, that when His Majesty left Spin Baldak Fort for Chaman on his present tour, he picked out a Malik and an ordinary soldier and a cultivator from the crowd and embraced and kissed them saying: "This is my farewell." These stories beautifully illustrate King Amanullah's passion for equality and freedom. It is little wonder that they thrill Indians. We trust Indians will emulate the royal example, lay aside their differences and win freedom for their country. In that hope we once again accord their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan our cordial welcome.

THE SECOND BEST.

Great disappointment will be caused amongst the people not only in Bombay but all over India because the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been prevented from offering its welcome to the first independent Asiatic King visiting India, at the very "Gateway of India". This imposing edifice, built out of public revenues, bears its name in vain if the people of India are to be refused the opportunity of receiving one of the most distinguished of India's guests at her portals. We recognise the force of the argument, based on diplomatic convention, that "no address can be given to a foreign potentate in the presence of His Majesty the King-Emperor" and that a difficulty does arise in this case because His Excellency the Viceroy, as representing the King-Emperor will be himself present to receive His Majesty King Amanullah at the Gateway of India. But one would have expected that British diplomacy was resourceful enough to find a way out of the impasse and thus maintain India's honour, because let it not be forgotten that when the civic dignitaries of Bombay present an address to His Majesty they do so not only on behalf of Bombay alone, but also on behalf of all India. That is why they were so keen that the "Gateway of India" must be the place for its presentation. It is unfortunate that their wish has not been fulfilled and they have to be content with the second best arrangement whereby the address will be presented in the Corporation Hall.

MR. PATEL'S PATRIOTISM.

In a frank and courageous statement of his views regarding the present political situation, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel desires the public to bear in mind that "his political opinions which are well-known have not at all varied" since he assumed the office of President of the Legislative Assembly. He is only deeply conscious that as a private individual he would have been free to give full utterance to his opinions and that as President of the Legislative Assembly he is in "a quasi-judicial position". He represents not only one section, but "all sections of the body whose principal officer he is". He cannot, however, refrain from publicly declaring that the Simon Commission and the constitutional position of the Central Legislature are "in any sense a real advance towards the recognition of the position India is fighting for." This is a timely and courageous expression of opinion. It does great credit to Mr. Patel's patriotism. There is a feeling in nationalist circles that Mr. Patel should rid himself of the trammels of office and be free again to be in the vanguard of the movement for India's assertion of her right of self-determination. Mr. Patel with his experience and his position will, indeed, be an invaluable force in the boycott movement. But the Presidentship of the Assembly is rightly considered a key position and Mr. Patel, who has won laurels in an admittedly difficult and strenuous task, should, in our opinion, not leave it at the present juncture.

FRENCH ENTANGLEMENTS.

M. Briand has very serious obstacles to contend against in promoting his policy of furthering the Locarno spirit in Europe. At present a great obstacle for him is the fact that in the Balkans a well-grounded suspicion exists in regard to the motives which prompted France to sign the recent treaty of alliance with Jugo-Slavia. That suspicion which breaks out strongly in the Italian Press and in the Hungarian and Bulgarian comments upon French diplomacy will be naturally increased at the spectacle of the rumoured meeting between M. Briand and the Italian dictator being called off owing to France's listening to Jugo-Slavian arguments that it was inopportune. Jugo-Slavia resents the Italian policy of strengthening herself at the expense of her neighbour by forming a close alliance with Albania. If France desires to please her protege, she cannot at the same time strengthen her diplomatic relation with Italy. It is a ticklish position for M. Briand.

UNSYMPATHETIC OUTLOOK.

Hardly has the Kharagpur quarrel been amicably settled, when there comes the disquieting news that the same zeal for retrenchment which took possession of the B. N. R. authorities, has seized the management of the South Indian Railway. A meeting of the employees of the railway at Calicut held on Friday under the auspices of the Labour Union of the S. I. R. lodged its emphatic protest against the proposal to dispense with the services of three thousand men which the management have in view. The retrenchment, the men allege, is to be effected is order to make provision for skilled workers from England who will handle the new processes to be introduced in the railway workshops. In the case of Kharagpur the men were asked to suffer because contracts had been given abroad, in the present case three thousand employees are to be asked to starve because imported labour from England is to be given employment. It is but natural that the men should declare that they had no option but to organise a general strike, if their just protest went unheeded. Why can the Railway Board not take up this question of retrenchment which threatens to be the policy over all the Indian railways, for a thorough inquiry?

HAIL THE JUST KING OF THE AFGHANS

(BY G. K. NARIMAN).

To-day His Majesty King Amanulla Khan, the King of Afghanistan, lands on our Bombay shores. The Indians as a community have nothing but warm regard for him. The diverse religious denominations regarding him from their own viewpoints, each finds something in him irresistibly to appreciate. The large majority of the Hindus who are ignorant of the treatment accorded to their co-religionists in Afghanistan, and some of whom were ignorant of their existence in the country, are delighted to learn that the disabilities which are supposed to be imposed upon non-Mussalmans in Islamic countries are not operative in the "Land of Aman." The Mussalmans hail a sovereign who is of their own faith and who is now the only independent crowned monarch of Sunni Islam in our days. The traditional connection of the Parsis with Afghanistan where their Prophet met a martyr's death are calculated to awake holy memories in the community. These sentiments, however, which are justifiable and legitimate within limits, should not be allowed to degenerate into sickly sentimentalism. It is neither good taste nor the proper behaviour towards any guest, let alone a Royal Personage, to say that what belongs to him was once somebody else's ancestral property. The tendency of certain Parsis to push in ancestral connections an exaggerated form has received some salutary check within recent memories. Neither the educated Afghan nor even the Persian likes to be eternally reminded of their ancient Iran and Turan. And it is uncivil intrusion to import imperialistic, antiquarian and anthropological pedantries into the democratic brotherliness of to-day. Barring this anachronism, which, however, is confined only to a part of the community, the feelings of the Parsis are sound and genuine.

A TOLERANT RULER.

We Indians of whatever religion would grasp the friendly hand of our royal visitor with answering cordiality. In the treatment of his subjects, King Amanulla Khan stands behind no ruler, crowned or republican, of modern times. As His Majesty rightly said at Karachi, these are not days of the connections between fathers and sons. We have to-day to plan our actions, and strain our vision, to the possibilities of a general human fraternity. Our nascent thoughts and fresh ideals must be attuned to equality. The Indians see in the strength of the sovereign on their borderland their own country's safety and in his pacific intentions a guarantee of happy neighbourly intercourse. How keen His Majesty is to demolish the barriers between man and man, created by the pretensions of the Mullahs and Mobeds, was brought home to India and the world beyond, at Karachi. There is something more than meets the eye here. The non-Mussalmans acclaim with reason and sincerity a ruling prince who gives most courageous expression to those anti-theological sentiments which may still create him "unfriends" in his own country. Let His Majesty be assured on our part that discouragement of fanaticism from his enlightened lips exalts him the more in the estimate of all whose esteem is worth owning. Afghanistan is a young nation. It has yet to acquire that indispensable experience which is hardly inherited and which is ever dearly purchased. In the person of their sovereign, however, they have a guide in whose valour, judgment and peaceful purposes as well as in the sagacity of his devoted counsellors his countrymen may find an unwritten pledge of prosperity ensured and the Indians an unsigned charter of cordial neighbourly commerce. Every Indian wishes His Majesty and his royal consort a happy tour with a mind stored with useful facts and most happy return home.

COMMUNAL CONCORD.

INDIA'S CRYING NEED.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA, A BRAHMANA).

The British Parliament has openly and unmistakably insulted India by denying us the right of Self-determination to prepare a Constitution for the better and fully-responsible government of India, or as it is commonly called 'Swaraj'. Not only that but it has denied us even the right—call it privilege if you like—of sitting on the Statutory Simon Commission on terms of equality with full rights of participation in the work of the Commission at all its stages, in common with the other British Parliamentary Members of the Commission; and in so doing it has stamped the Indians, without distinction of caste, creed or religion, with the hall-mark of inferiority. Indians have been often asked to be proud of their connection with the British Empire and of the rights of citizenship it confers on them and this is how the citizenship is being interpreted in practice.

LEAR CUT ISSUE.

Instead of pointing out the various directions from which attacks are being made against the honour of the Indians, and their supposed rights as citizens of the mighty British Empire, e.g., in the Africas and in America, I would much rather narrow down the issue to a very simple question. I ask:—"Is there a single Indian—I mean a self-respecting Indian—be he Muslim, Christian, Jew, Sikh, Anglo-Indian, Indian or Hindu—be he untouchable, non-Brahmin or Brahmin—who does not feel insulted by this deliberate exclusion of Indians, as such, from the Commission? A section of the Press in Britain and the Anglo-Indian Press in India are trying to beguile some Indian communities by blackguarding the Hindus and by cleverly dangling before the former the bait of communal representation and suggesting that the Minority communities (e.g., Indian Muslims) will have an excellent opportunity of laying their case before the delegates of the Imperial Parliament. The truth is set down in all its nakedness for all to see. The Indians—mind you, the minority communities as against the Hindus—are invited to lay their case before the Simon Commission and that for no less a purpose than that of keeping up communal representation, which is acknowledged on all sides to accentuate the narrow spirit of communalism.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

It is inferentially suggested that communal representation is a boon—a favour,—for which a case must be made out and laid at the feet of the Commissioners and the Minority Indians are invited and with confidence expected to swallow the bait, to pocket the insult to their pride and sense of self-respect and to stand before the Commissioners as petitioners. This exploitation of communalism is a very clever piece of propaganda and if communal biases and prejudices are allowed to have full sway, it is likely to do a lot of mischief. It is up to all patriotic Indians irrespective of caste, creed or religious distinctions, to be up and doing and meet this danger in a practical way. It is our misfortune in India, that even in this twentieth century, some of our practices and customs in the name of religion, are such as are the very negation of the sublime, benevolent spirit of any religion worth the name. To-day we ought to recognise that the highest religion on God's earth is the recognition of the brotherhood of all mankind; nay, I will go even further and say that the highest religion is the recognition of the community of all life. To me, religion is of the mind—of the soul, if we only understand what in reality soul is—and the various rituals and forms and formalities practised in the name of religion are only the excrescence of religion and are in consequence, mere unessentials.

ESSENCE OF TRUE RELIGION.

A really religious man is he who has reverence for and belief in his own religion and who is prepared, in common equity, in common fairness, in strict logic, to grant to other human beings identical liberty of similar beliefs in their respective religions. An all-pervading and complete tolerance for all other religions is the real religion of the mind—of the soul, which ought not to depend for the satisfaction of our inner-selves, upon either the observance by ourselves of certain external rituals or upon the forcible prevention of observances by others, because we do not believe in them. To me, the essential greatness of a religion is the tolerance it teaches to those who have belief in it. Intolerance of other religions and their practices is the very antithesis of any religiousness in me. It is a heresy, a scourge, a pestilence, which will desecrate and destroy the soul, that I consider is within me. I feel that unless and until I rise above this horrible spirit of intolerance, the religiousness in me is dead.

DIVERSITY OF HONEST BELIEF.

I am a Brahmana—a high caste Hindu—and according to the tenets of my religion, and its practices, I am taught and expected to consider the cow as sacred and the protection of the cow as a part of my practical religion. I am born in Hinduism, I am born a Brahmana and I have always lived a Hindu's life. I have never taken the life of a cow and know that if some one else kills a cow

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

Incorrigible.

Lord Birkenhead's deputy in the Commons is as incorrigible and as ignorant about his job as ever. He does not even take care to call for information which should be easily available to him. Mr. George Lansbury asks him to give him the number of cases of solitary confinement awarded by Indian courts in the past two years. It would certainly not have required great research on the part of the India Office to get these figures, but why should it when its chief in the Commons is ready contemptuously to declare that he has no figures to give. As regards the detenus he treats Mr. Dunnico's suggestion that they should be released "in order to create an atmosphere of good-will" with supreme indifference. His lordship has evidently no need of Indian good-will. He knows that India has been given a deliberate insult in the Simon Commission and he has hopes that she will pocket it. Disillusionment will not be long in coming for him.

Temporary Set-back.

There will be great satisfaction in the foreign concessions all over China at the plight of Canton and the delapidated condition in which the Kuomintang has evidently fallen. The outbreak in virulent form of internecine strife in China provides strong argument for the foreign powers that the notorious unequal treaties must be continued. They find at present that the only stable Government is that of Peking and it is a Government frankly based on the negation of the democratic principle, the Mukden War-lord believing in autocracy pure and simple and practising it with ruthless vigour. He is the friend of Britain and is not likely to disturb the conditions under which the foreign powers and their nationals exist in China. So every effort in Southern China to secure power to the masses, and to found a real, stable Government of the people is received with dislike by the foreigners and the quarrels between the Kuomintang, the orthodox democrats, and the representatives of the discontented peasants, and prompt mention in the European Press. The present struggle between two groups of leaders which has broken out with such violence at Canton will be over, the moment the peasants, who have been harassed by repeated money demands for military purposes, find that the Kuomintang after all can secure them a stable and just administration.

Inconvenient Declarations.

Mr. Philip Snowden's assertion in a speech at Wigan that the Labour Party's surtax proposals were only the "expression of a principle" will hardly be relished by the rank and file of British Labour. He was indiscreet enough to assert further that though the idea of the tax was sound, "it was not likely to realise the amount expected". This statement is sure to be largely featured in the capitalist Press of Britain. It will be recalled that the original proposal regarding the surtax was that it should be a graduated tax averaging two shillings in the pound, to be levied on unearned incomes of over £500. It was estimated to yield eighty-five million sterling annually and the Blackpool Conference at which the majority of the delegates gave at least a temporary quietus to the capital levy was enthusiastic about the surtax. Now comes Mr. Phillip Snowden and with the coldness of a statistician damps the hopes of its supporters. British Labour will certainly have to look to other taxing devices than the surtax and the capital levy when it comes to power if it hopes to obtain funds ample enough for its schemes of social welfare.

In a Tight Corner.

Our evening contemporary "The Evening News of India" finds itself in a tight corner. Having definately committed itself to what the public will persist in regarding as a mischievous and misleading statement viz., that His Highness the Aga Khan was opposed to a boycott of the Statutory Commission, it tries in vain to justify its error—by saying "it is not necessary to pursue this matter further. His Highness has now made his position clear—he will stand by the majority decision of the Muslim League". Instead of asking the "Indian Daily Mail" and this journal to apologise, it will do well to make its own amende honourable to His Highness. We advise "the Evening News of India" to read carefully over again His Highness' letter to the "Indian Daily Mail" and frankly declare that it had no business, on the light of what His Highness says, to impute to him views definitely opposed to the boycott.

WELCOME TO KING AMANULLA

DEADLY STUPIDITY OF BIRKENHEAD

"RECONCILIATION IMPOSSIBLE IN OUR LIFE TIME"

PETITIONING FOR LIBERTY A DIRTY BUSINESS

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The following letter has been received by Lala Lajpat Rai from Col. Wedgwood:

This Commission business is, I fear, a good deal worse than even you expected. I am such an incorrigible optimist that I always expect my countrymen to do the right thing; it seems impossible that Birkenhead and Company can be moderate, decent and sensible in private and so deadly and stupid in public. What response did they expect from Indians who have, for eight years hoped so much from a Commission, The bitter disappointment seems to me to make reconciliation impossible in our life-time. Never shall you and I sit together trying to shape the framework for the new Commonwealth and to bring peace and friendship between two free peoples. For it is not one party in England that had done this thing; it is all parties; and our work has all to begin again, from a basis of complete distrust.

One must just shrug one's shoulders and go on with the work of education,—you to teach the Hindus to make themselves respected, and I to teach the virtues of trust and liberty. The prospect is a little grim by contrast with what we hoped, but history is full of precedents.

PETITIONING: DIRTY BUSINESS.

I am assuming that the Commission will be boycotted that the Assembly, will refuse to vote the money, and that the various Councils, wherever possible, will refuse to set up the consultative committees That is probably the best thing, for we shall never get on unless you are respected. Petitioning for little scraps of liberty is dirty business and there has been too much of it. You lose your self-respect and you only get despised. I was always against non-co-operation as you know, and I am so still. Take what share in governing India you can; use every power and every opportunity offered by the Government of India Act. That is not "crawling" but worth-while fighting, and incidentally may help to wipe out some of those curses of "Mother India." But this Commission does not require your help. There is no need to stand in the witness-box and be cross-examined by persons of no great importance who have not before shown any interest in your views or feelings. They can easily get the case up from the evidence and reports laid before the Muddiman Committee. Officials can supply all the facts and are likely to do so with more impartiality, not less, if the victims are dumb. Or, if they like, they can read the newspapers. "Open (or empty) minds can easily get food and they as easily forget it.

"THEY MAKE ME TIRED."

In the Punjab I presume that the Muslamans and Sikhs will not boycott and that the consultative committee will be set up without you. I can imagine that the prospect fills some of your friends with terror—Hindus and the Arya Samaj will be maligned, traduced, betrayed and all the rest of it. They make me tired,—and what does it matter? All the seven commissioners are very decent English Gentlemen. The blackguarding of one Indian by another is likely to have the effect of turning them against the blackguarder, nor was Sir John Simon born yesterday. If you gave evidence, your anti-Muhammadan bias would have been long before whispered into their ears; and when Sir Mahomed Shafi gives evidence his anti-Hindu bias will be whispered just the same. It is what the officials say that will matter; and even that will not matter much.

SIMON AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Colonel Wedgwood concludes:—

I have been asked what Sir John Simon's views are on communal representation. I do not know but you may do him the justice to believe that no evidenced by interested parties will have any effect upon his intelligence. I have heard him speak eloquently for Proportional Representation, but only because it gave all points of view fair representation;—and in any case constituencies in India are too large already. It is said here, I do not know with what justice, that the Viceroy is not enthusiastic about tthis Commission and, indeed, I cannot imagine anyone who wanted to make the two races friendly, being implicated. Anyway, my dear friend, you and yours may be sure that many here still understand you, still share your views and hopes and still have the courage necessary to put the cause before political career. We confidently expect the same courage in you — A. P. (By Mail).

MUSLIMS SPEAK OUT

SUPPORT TO MR. JINNAH'S MANIFESTO

LIST BIG OF SIGNATORIES

In view of certain attempts which are being made to mislead the public in connection with the attitude of the Mussalmans of this City towards the forth-coming Royal Commission on Reforms, the undersigned, fully endorse the views expressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his manifesto and the meeting of the citizens of Bombay at Cowasji Jehangir Hall urging for the boycott of the Royal Commission. We are:—

A. A. Peerbhoy (Editor "Al-Muslim"), Abdul Karim M. Surafya, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor; Dr. Vali Mahomed Taki Mahomed, L. M. & S.; Ladukbhoy Hasham, (Merchant); Abdul Husein Ladhabhoy, Thana, (Merchant); Abdul Shakur Saleh Mahomed; Hassanally P. Ebrahim; Fazal Haji Bundeali; M. C. Visram; Rajabally P. Ebrahim; M. Haji Husein Fazal; S. Abdul Hak; Hamid Ahmed. Jaffer Sewjee Nathoo. Ali Mahoked Jaffer Sewjee; M. Jan Mahomed; Kermali Haji; Kasam Haji Gani, (Merchant); Jusab Haji Mahomed, (Merchant), Cassam H. Moosa, (Merchant); Abdulla Haji Ebrahim, (Merchant); A. H. Dhalami; Hasanally Tar Mahomed, (Merchant), Abdulla Mahomed Haji Aili; Moosa Haji Mahomed Batliwalla; K. M. Sayani; Akherally Jafferbhoy; Kasam Visram; Usman Noormahomed; Gulamhusein M. Dhanji; Sherali Rahimtulla; Gulamhusein Alarakhia; Jooma Sumar; Fazal Allarakhia; Mahomed Meloobhoy; Mahomed Hirjee; Ramzanalli S. Rahim; Husein Kauni Bhimani; A. A. Jan Mahomed; Fazalbhoy Harjee; Kermali K. Valjee; Hasanalli S. Virani; Aladin Gulam Husein, Vali Mahomed Noor Mahomed; Gulamally Salehmahomed; Gulamally Muljee; Hasanali Vallimahomed; Khan Mahomed Khimji, Ismail H. Nensey; Jafferalli Haji Mahomed; Rahimtulla H. Ahmed; Dadamiya Balambhai; Jafferbhoy S. Valjee; Abdulhusein Abdeali; Gulamhusein Laduk; Jafferbhoy Laduk; T. M. Zoobair; G. R. Murkey; Gulamhasein Pirmahomed, Merchant; Jafferali Haji Esmail Mahomed; Isabhai Ramzanalli; Wateh Mahomed Haji Ramzan; M. A. Kuraisey; Mahomed Yusuf Valimahomed; Valey Mahomed Ismail; Hayat Basha; M. H. Samad; P. C. Abdul-Rahim; Ahmed Haji Abdulla; Ahmed Hasham; Yusuf Haji Abdulla; Ismail Suleman; Ibrahim Adam; Ali Mahomed Suleman, Jan Mahomed Ali Mahomed; Umarmiya Kasam Miya; Khatri Noor Mahomed Abdul-Rehman; Bilal Moosa; Abdulla Haji Noormahomed; Bilal Ibrahim; Ablul Karim Noor Mahomed; Vali Mahomed Abdulla; Joosab Valimahomed; Isa Umar; Nazar Ali Rupsey; Ibrahim Joosab; Jan Mahomed Chatrabhooj; Ahmed Joosab Motee; Mahomed Husein Kassam; Mahomed Husein Abdul Rahim; Ismail Kasam; Kasam Gani; Ahmed Haji Kasam; Usman Vaili Mahomed.

MILL'S SUCCESSFUL SUIT

DECREE FOR RS. 6.29.608 GRANTED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Justice Pearson has granted a decree for Rs. 6,29,608 in the suit brought by the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills against Hariballav Das Kalidas. It was alleged that the defendant in breach of his agreement failed to pay for goods delivered by the mills within ten days with the result that by the end of Novemwer 1925 a large sum of money had become due from the defendant. After deducting the defendants' deposit money and commission the plaintiff company claimed Rs. 6,29,608/.

SHRADHNANDA WEEK

CELEBRATION IN BARODA

BARODA. Dec. 13.

Baroda observed the Shradhnanda Week with great enthusiasm. Public meetings were held all over the districts and speeches were delivered asking the Hindus to look after Shudhi and Sangathan work left unfinished by the Swami.—Free Press.

AT BENARES

BENARES. Dec. 13.

The Shradhnanda Week concluded here last night with a big public meeting of the Hindus who were asked by various speakers to take to shudhi and sangathan work in memory of the Swami who dedicated his life in the work of regeneration of Hindu society.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the opening of the Tansa Works at the Phiroze-shah Mehta Gardens on Tuesday the 13th December.

HEARTY WELCOME TO KING AMANULLA

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT HONOUR TO CITY.

"I SHALL BE HAPPY TO MEET PEOPLE OF BOMBAY"

The following telegram has been sent this morning by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan:—

"On behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency, I send Your Majesty a very sincere and hearty welcome. Bombay is greatly honoured by Your Majesty's visit, and is keenly looking forward to your arrival."

HIS MAJESTYS REPLY

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has received the following radiogram from H. M. King of Afghanistan on board the s.s. "Manela":

"I thank you heartily for your telegram in which you have extended to me a cordial welcome on behalf of yourself and the people of Bombay. I shall be happy to meet you and the people of Bombay who are awaiting my arrival with the sentiment of affection."—A. P.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S WELCOME

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The following wireless message has been sent by the Bombay Parsi Sabha to his Majesty the King of Afghanistan:

"As a lover of liberty, equality and peace, and as an enlightened progressive and tolerant ruler of our beloved land of Afghanistan, the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha of Bombay offer you a hearty welcome. Ou Shahe-Afghan."—Rree Press.

AFGHAN KING DELIGHTED

ROYAL LADIES DISCARD PURDAH

The correspondent of the Associated Press on board the Manela wirelesses that Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan were delighted with the farewell at Karachi. Their Majesties were charmed by the Manela, the King inspecting the entire ship. The Royal ladies have discarded purdah. The sea is smooth and the voyage enjoyable. Everyone is happy. —A. P.

PATHANS GREET HIS MAJESTY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

The Pathans of Ahmedabad have sent a wire to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan tendering him hearty greeting during his passage through India and wishing him bon voyage and safe return home.—A. P.

O PAY RESPECTS TO HIS MAJESTY

Maulanas Kutubdin, successor to Maulana Abdul Bari, Altafurrahman, Hasrat Shaikh Kidwai are arriving in Bombay on the 15th morning to pay their respects to Afghanistan's King's and to discuss current topics with the Bombay, leaders.

VISIT TO KARACHI AIRCRAFT DEPOT

His Majesty was also shown the shop in which planes are treated with the process known as "dope", to render them sunproof and rain proof. From the dope shop he proceeded to the fuselage shop, where the main structure of aircraft is cut out and fitted together. His Majesty then passed to the erection hangars, where completed machines are put together and adjusted. His Majesty then inspected the squadrons in the aerodrome. Squadron Leader G. C. Bailey, D.S.O. the 2nd in command of the Aircraft Depot, and the Officers Commanding, No. 27 and No. 50 Squadrons who have escorted His Majesty the King throughout his journey in India, were presented to His Majesty. After these presentations, a brief display of acrobatics was given by the aircraft depot test pilots, and His Majesty congratulated Flying-Officer Holmes on his skillful display of "stunting". Conversation with His Majesty was carried on in Persian and French and he took the keenest interest in every detail, and was only too anxious to fly, but time did not permit of His Majesty doing so.

VISIT TO AIRSHIP BASE.

His Majesty then proceeded to the airship base, where arrangements had been made for him to see the shed which is being constructed by the Armstrong Construction Company. His Majesty passed through the gigantic shed, which is now nearing completion, and was much impressed by the vast size of the shed, on the peak of which the Afghan flag was flying. When completed it will have a length of 750 feet, a width inside of about 200 feet and height of 170 feet. His Majesty saw part of the thirty-first truss or rib, the last but one, being lifted into place by a powerful 5 ton crane perched upon the lofty gantry The royal party then walked across the civil aerodrome to see the small aeroplane which has recently been flown to India by Flight Lieutenant Lancaster of the Royal Air Force Reserve of Officers carrying as a passenger Mrs. Keith Miller. His Majesty after shaking hands with Mrs. Keith Miller and Captain Lancaster, who are leaving to-morrow for Jodhpur, and from thence to Allahabad and Calcutta, congratulated them on their flight. He inspected the tiny machine closely and evinced much interest in the folding wings, a pair of which were fold back against the fusilage, to demonstrate how quickly the machine can be folded for housing purposes.

LUNCH PARTY.

On return from the air port, His Majesty gave a lunch party at Government House to local officials, and thanked the Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Hudson for their delightful hospitality and the excellence of the arrangements made for the accommodation and comfort of the royal party.—A. P.

THE QUEEN OF AFGHANISTAN

BOMBAY LADIES ADDRESS

The presentation of addresses to Her Majesty Shahkhanum the Queen of Afghanistan and Her Excellency Lady Irwin the Vicerine of India will take place at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Ladies wishing to be present and who have not already received cards for Lady Irwin's party are requested to apply for admission card at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

CORPORATION'S SUCCESS

ADDRESS TO BE PRESENTED IN MUNICIPAL HALL

We understand that the protest of the Municipal Corporation on Monday against Government's decision not to allow them to use the Gateway of India or the Municipal Corporation Hall for the presentation of the Address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan has had a salutary effect on the authorities at the Secretariat and the Government House. Soon after the resolution was passed by the Corporation, House on Monday evening and it is reported that the request of the Corporation to present the address in the Municipal Corporation Hall has been acceded to. The time is not yet fixed which will be done after the arrival of H. M. the King this evening.

"SOVIET OF HONG-KONG" PROCLAIMED

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

FOREIGN EVACUATION STARTED

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Shangai.—It is reported from Canton that the United States warship "Sacramanto" has landed fieldguns on Shameen Island (Foreign quarter) to protect the foreigners who are concentrating in the American Consulate. The American naval parties are evacuating the foreigners from the Native City.—Reuter.

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Hongkong.—A Canton message states that the Communists have issued a proclamation in the name of the "Soviet of Hongkong" ordering the extermination of landlords, destruction of all title-deeds, and confiscation of all lands and houses. In view of the danger to foreigners near Tungshan, the British Vice-Consul Mr. Hall yesterday embarked on board the British gunboat "Moorhen" and brought 11 Britishers, 15 Americans and 55 Germans safely to Shameen, although "Moorhen" was heavily fired on by the communists from the North Bank of river. Six Britishers and other foreigners refused leave Tungshan.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON

FOREIGNERS PERTURBED

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Shanghai.—Owing to nervous tension arising out of the Communist outbreak at Canton, the British, American and Japanese military authorities are assisting the police to maintain peace here. General Changfatfui has launched an attack across the river from Honam opposite to Canton which has resulted in the burning of various buildings, including a hospital, whose patients were rescued by the Japanese naval men. General Changfatfui is bombarding Canton, and considerable anxiety is felt for foreigners.—Reuter.

PEOPLES COUNCIL IN CHINA

MODELLED ON SOVIET STYLE

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Canton.—The "Peoples Council" has been established. It is modelled on the Soviet Government. Borodin's former Secretary has been appointed Commissar for War. Refugees from Canton are pouring into Hongkong.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Reports from China indicate that Canton has been completely cut off from communications with other parts of the country and as a result of a Communist coup "Reds" have seized Government offices and issued proclamations announcing that the "Reds" are in possession. Reassuring reports have been received of non-intervention with foreigners in the midst of this outbreak.—Free Press Beam Service.

FOREIGNERS PROCEEDING TO HONGKONG

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Hongkong.—A wireless message from Canton dated 12th December states: "Foreigners are evacuating outlying districts and are proceeding to Hongkong. Communists continue to be in power. Shooting is still being heard and fire in city continue. Hitherto there has been no anti-foreign demonstration."—Reuter.

COMMOTION IN SHANGHAI

ATTEMPT AT GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Shanghai.—The city is outwardly calm but there are many signs showing that Communist agitators are working hard apparently in order to cause a general strike. Tramway workers, wharf labourers and employes of British American Tobacco company have already gone on strike. Attempts are now being made to bring out Busmen in the International Settlement, tramway men in the French Concession and lower grade workers in the Post Office.—Reuter.

OUTBREAKS IN YANGTSE PORTS

LONDON. Dec. 13.

Shanghai.—Communist outbreaks are reported from several Yangtse ports including Wuchang and Changsha but the Chinese authorities are stated to have suppressed these rigorously.—Reuter.

WHAT CHINESE WAR COSTS

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES

RUGBY. Dec. 12.

The War Office to-day issued supplementary army estimates amounting to 3,090,000 sterling to meet the cost involved in the employment of extra troops in China. This is additional to 950,000 sterling voted by Parliament for the same purpose last March.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Army Supplementary Estimates has been issued for £3,090 thousand, this being the further amount required during the year ending 31st March 1928 to meet the cost of troops in China.—Reuter.

THE RESPONSIVIST ATTITUDE

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR LEGISLATURES COMMITTEE DEMANDED

DETERMINED TO BOYCOTT IF DEMAND NOT SATISFIED

POONA, Dec. 13.

Surprise is expressed in Responsivist circles at the criticism of the resolution of which Mr. Jayakar has given notice for consideration by the Delhi session of the Assembly. It is stated that not only Mr. Jayakar but also other leaders of the Responsivist Party have tabled identical resolutions to ensure a favourable ballot. It is further pointed out that the resolution but embodies textually the declaration of the Party's manifesto and that if those conditions are not fulfilled as is anticipated then the Responsivists to a man will boycott the Commission as relentlessly as anybody else. The resolution as well as the Party's manifesto it is claimed are substantially the same as the resolutions passed at the Bombay meetings at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the manifesto promoted by Mr. Jinnah. Neither Mr. Jinnah's manifesto nor the resolutions of the C. J. Hall demand appointment of Indians to the Commission as the "sine qua non" of co-operation with the Commission. The demand is for equal opportunities of participation which Mr. Jinnah and others have not defined but which the Responsivists had defined from the beginning. Except for any difference that may arise over what constitutes equal participation it is urged that there is no difference between other parties and the Responsivists. The Responsivists will remain adamant on the question of fulfilment of the conditions they have set out and would not be opposed to press for the fulfilment of any further condition which is necessary for the satisfaction of the test by which all proposals shall be judged, namely, equal participation. The resolution passed at the Allahabad meeting under Pandit Malaviya's presidency when Mr. Chintamani, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Munshi Iswarsaran took part, the Responsivists point out also only stated that the citizens of Allahabad 'declare that the proposed Committees of the Central and Provincial Legislatures of India should participate in the deliberations of the Commission itself on a footing of equality.—Free Press.

SIMON SHOW COMMITTEE

MR KELKAR'S MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

POONA, Dec. 13.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution for the Assembly Session at Delhi:

"That this Assembly shall not proceed to elect a Committee in connection with the Parliamentary Commission, unless it is ascertained by an authoritative declaration from the Chairman of the Commission that the Committee to be appointed by this Legislature shall have an authoritative voice in:

(1) Reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the Commission to be the basis of their decision,

(2) Colleting, marshalling and testing by cross-examination or other methods, the oral evidence placed before that body from time to time,

(3) Effectively shaping its decisions at all important and formative stages.—Free Press.

CAPT. LALOR'S STATEMENT

BANDIT ORGANISATION SUSPICIOUS

LONDON, Dec 12.

The Admiralty announces that Captain Lalor writes confidently but is in considerable pain. Naval authorities have sent him antiseptics to dress his wounded leg. He is within ten miles of the town of Shasi. It adds that the pirates are very suspicious and arrangements for rendezvous are very difficult, and therefore release is likely to take some days. The bandit organisation on the left bank of the Yangtze from Ichang to Shasi is of a strong military character, and increased ransom is demanded.—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF PRINCE OF NABHA

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead understood that no decision had yet been reached with regard to the future education of the Prince of Nabha. Mr. Thutie desired that the parental wishes should be considered.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S MARCH OVER AMERICA

THE TANSA MAIN SCHEME

GREATEST IN THE WORLD

HISTORY OF BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

His Excellency the Viceroy has been indisposed since Tuesday and all public engagements were therefore cancelled. He was to pay a visit to the Technological Institute and Children's Home but owing to indisposition the institutions were notified of the Viceroy's inability to visit them. His Excellency, it appears, was not well after his return from the Jamboree on Sunday evening and the function which was long enough accompanied by rigidity of the weather seems to have exhausted him. On Monday in spite of his indisposition he attended the Millowners' Dinner and went for a short time to the Byculla Club. On Tuesday morning his temperature rose to 101 and the doctors advised him to take complete rest. Hence the Viceroy could not attend the garden Party of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla the President of the Municipal Corporation where he was to perform the opening ceremony of the Tansa Completion Works in the evening at Sir Pherozeshah Gardens. The Garden Party was well attended, about a thousand invitations having been issued. Among those present were many foreign Consuls prominent citizens, members of the Executive Council, Ministers to the Government of Bombay, High Court Judges and Magistrates. When the guests came to know that the Viceroy was laid down with fever and he would not attend the Garden Party a feeling of disappointment crept over the assembly. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson therefore read the reply of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin performed the opening ceremony of the Tansa Works. Dr. Batliwalla in requesting Lady Irwin to perform the opening ceremony of the Tansa Completion Works said:

It is with feelings of deep regret and sorrow that we the members of the Corporation, nay the citizens of Bombay, have learnt about the illness of H. E. the Viceroy. I am extremely pointed to miss His Excellency's here, but it is some comfort to know Excellency has made it convenient to in our midst. Pray convey to H. the Viceroy our sincerest wishes for his speedy recovery. With these few preliminary words, I need not say it gives me very great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency on behalf of the City of Bombay on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony of the Tansa Completion Scheme. The first Tansa Scheme was inaugurated in 1892 by the then Viceroy His Excellency Marquis of Lansdowne and it is in the fitness of things that the final completion of it was proposed to be inaugurated by H. E. the Viceroy Lord Irwin.

The president then in presenting a silver pipe to Lady Irwin said:

On behalf of the Bombay Municipal Corporation I beg permission to offer your Excellency this humble souvenir as a memento of the completion of the Tansa Scheme, which I trust Your Excellency will be pleased to accept.

The guests then adjourned to tea and dispersed at sun set. The arrangements at the Gardens were entrusted to Mr. Hormusji Pastakia, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, and they were all that could be desired.

ORIGIN OF WATER SUPPLY.

In the course of his speech at the opening ceremony of the Tansa Completion Works, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:—

I crave the indulgence of Your Excellency and ladies and gentlemen to bear with me for a few minutes as I intend to relate to you a short account of the Bombay water supply and of the Tansa Scheme and its completion.

Prior to March 1860 the City of Bombay was dependent for its water supply upon shallow wells and large tanks then existing in the Island in which men and animals bathed and dhobies cleaned clothes. There being no proper drainage and no system of conservancy, the facilities afforded to the passage of organic impurities into the wells and tanks were so enormous as to leave no doubt that sewage formed an essential constituent of the major portion of the well water that was used for drinking. Water famines became very frequent resulting in severe and constant outbreaks of cholera.

ALARMING DEFICIENCY OF WATER.

Things were going from bad to worse till just before the monsoon of 1855 the deficiency of water became so alarming that Government had to appoint a special committee to investigate the condition of wells and the quantity of water remaining for consumption. Various proposals were put forward for increasing and improving the water supply, which resulted in the acceptance of the scheme for the construction of the Vehar Water Works. These Water Works were commenced in 1856 and were carried out by Government, and the City got their first supply of water from the Vehar Lake in 1860. The capacity of this Lake is about 9,000 million gallons and can yield a supply of about 10 1-2 million gallons per day.

CONSTRUCTION OF TULSI LAKE.

The City had greatly benefited by the introduction of a supply of pure water, so much so that prejudices, which prevailed at the outset against its use, quickly disappeared; and the demand for Vehar Water grew to such an extent, along with the growth in population, that in lieu of a regular supply an intermittant supply of water had to be resorted to and in the year 1868 the supply was felt to be so inadequate that it was considered necessary to adopt measures to increase it. Ultimately the supply from Vehar was increased to 10 1|2 million gallons per day by laying an additional 24" main. In addition to the above measure, Tulsi Lake was also constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. This Lake impounds about 2,000 million gallons of water and supplies the City with 3 1-2 million gallons per day through a 24" main aid to the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

ORIGIN OF TANSA SCHEME.

Though the additional supply from the Tulsi Lake restored for a time a constant supply of water the City's population went on growing so rapidly that ultimately the authorities thought it advisable to find other sources of supply. A survey of the whole country around Bombay was made, and in the year 1872 Major Tullock reported that a scheme for the storage of water in the Tansa Valley 55 miles from Bombay would best answer the purpose. The execution of this Scheme was finally approved and begun in 1886

In the meantime necessity for more water grew more acute owing to the failure of the monsoon to fill the Vehar Lake, and in order to obtain an additional source of water supply the Powai Scheme was taken in hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs in 1891. In the year 1892, however, when the Tansa Works were completed, the Powai Supply was discontinued.

Gradually the rate of supply per head for domestic purposes was lowered by the use of water for sewer flushing, road-watering and trade purposes. The Executive were thus forced again to resort to an intermittant supply, and the Corporation thought it necessary to find ways and means for augmenting the water supply from Tansa by an additional set of pipes and by increasing the height of Tansa Dam so as to impound a larger quantity of water. In 1913 the Corporation resolved upon a comprehensive scheme for carrying out these works at a cost of Rs. 92 lakhs.

MAIN FEATURES.

The main features of the scheme are:—

(1) The raising of the Tansa Dam, which is the longest in the world, by 7 ft. thereby raising it to the maximum height for which it was designed, and increasing the storage capacity of the Lake from 27,000 to 35,600 million gallons.

(2) Building a new Outlet Well at Tansa.

(3) Forming a pipe track about 50 miles in length with numerous masonry bridges, culverts, road-bridges and of other accommodation works.

(4) Constructing 3 large steel bridges to carry the pipe lines across the Bassein and Bandra Creeks. The largest of these bridges is 1,800 ft. in length and provides accommodation for a roadway 24 ft. wide so as to link up the Bombay Agra Road across the Creek. This, when the roadway is completed as it is expected to be shortly, will save a detour of 14 miles on the main road to Agra and Delhi.

(5) The manufacture, supply, transport and laying of 81 miles of 72," 28 miles of 57" and 3 miles of 60" diameter rivetted steel pipes together with the supply and erection of sluice valves, air valves, recording meters and other appurtanances.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND.

The raising of the dam at a cost of Rs. 8,36,600 was commenced in January 1921. The formation of the pipe track, including the trench work, in Bombay Island was carried out by Messrs. the Tata Construction Co., at a cost of Rs. 94 lakhs, and it was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Walchand Hirachand the Managing Director of this Firm that this important section of the work has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. This firm is also responsible for the laying of the 57" pipe lines in Bombay Island.

LAYING OF STEEL PIPES.

The manufacture and laying of the steel pipes which was the "Magnum Opus" of the scheme was carried out by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., at a cost of Rs. 317 lakhs and it is mainly due to their efforts and the expeditious manner in which they carried out their work that a serious water famine was averted in 1925. Since then the pipe lines have been carried forward into the City and connected up with the existing water supply system so as to deliver into the City during years of normal rainfall, a daily supply from Tansa of 90 million gallons as and when required.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

The total cost of this large undertaking amounts to Rs. 5,07,74,300 towards which Government has contributed the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs for the provision of the roadway across the Bassein Creek.

The whole of the works have been carried out to the design and under the supervision of our able Hydraulic Engineer Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith who is now enjoying his well earned leave preparatory to retirement.

I now, in the name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation request your Excellency to turn on the increased water supply as a formal manifestation of the completion of the Tansa Scheme.

VICEROY'S SPEECH

In the unavoidable absence of the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor read the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy. The Viceroy's speech said:

The history of this scheme and of its predecessors which you, Mr. President, have just given us, is proof of the vital necessity of an increased water supply to Bombay. But I know that every resident of this Municipality will agree with me when I say that they owe the Corporation a real debt of gratitude for having undertaken and carried through this important scheme.

AMERICA OUTDONE.

In the construction of these works the Corporation are the first to acknowledge the great assistance given to them by the Government, especially in connection with the building of the Kasheli Bridge. I am told that the complete system of pipe lines embody a mass of material greater than that employed in any other water works in the world, not even excepting America. Whether that home of giant enterprises would admit this claim, I cannot say, but I state it as evidence of the spacious and farsighted ideas which actuate your Corporation in their schemes for the development of the City and the welfare of its inhabitants. I will not ask your permission to declare open the Tansa Completion Works and in doing so wish them all success.

LADY IRWINS CROWDED ENGAGEMENTS

VISIT TO Y W C A

Her Excellency Lady Irwin spent considerable time on Tuesday morning in visiting hospitals in the South of the City. Her Excellency first paid a visit to the Y.W.C.A., where she was received by Mrs. C. P. Blackwell (President) and Miss Martha Dennison, General Secretary. After the presentation of the members of the Managing Committee and inspection of the hostel,

Her Excellency went to the European General Hospital where she was met by Major W. Spackman, I.M.S., (Superintendent), Lt. Col. A. N. Thomas, I.M.S. (Visiting Physician), Major Donnell (Resident Surgeon) and Miss Macfarlain, Lady Superintendent. Her Excellency went round the wards and expressed her satisfaction at the excellent work carried out.

AT CAMA HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency then went to the Cama Hospital for women and children where she was received by Dr. Mrs. De Monte (Acting Medical Officer in charge), Dr. A. M. Mehta, Dr. K. S. Captain and Mrs. A. E. Mathew, Lady Superintendent. Her Excellency was introduced to Hon. Physicians, Dr. Dadabhoy, Dr. J. Jhirad, Dr. Sukhtanker and Dr. Dhurandhar. At the completion of her inspection Her Excellency signed the Visitors' Book.

EFFECT OF CHIANG-KAI-SHEKS REEMERGENCE

RALLYING OF NATIONALISTS

HONGKONG, Dec. 13.

A report has been received that one result of the recent successful Communist coup has been the return to the scene of former activities of General Chiang-Kai-Shek. At an urgent request of prominent members of the Kuomintang, the General consented to re-emerge from his voluntary retirement and accept the commandership of the Nationalist forces. The return of Chaing-kai-Shek, at is predicted, would rally nationalists once again under a strong and capable leader.—Free Press Beam Service.

NEW EDITOR OF THE 'HINDU'

ENTERTAINED BEFORE ASSUMING OFFICE

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

A large and distinguished gathering was present to-night in response to the Hon. Dr. V. Rama Rao's invitation to dinner in honour of Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar who has been appointed the editor of the "Hindu". The gathering included Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyyar, the Hon. C. V. S. Narsimha Raju, Swami Venkatachellam Chetty and Mr. S. Satyamurty.

Dr. Rama Rao congratulated Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar and the proprietors of the "Hindu" for their good choice.

Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar responding indicated the likelihood of his giving up his work in other spheres in view of his new undertaking.—A. P.

DESERTION FROM THE UNION PARTY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12

It is understood that eight members have resigned from the Union Party following its decision not to support the Ministry.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN SPECIAL CONFERENCE

SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party sends the following:—The proposal to hold a special conference of Non-Brahmins of the Bombay Presidency at Sholapur during the Christmas Week to consider their attitude towards the Statutory Commission has been given up, as many of the leaders have intimated that they would find it inconvenient to attend it during the Christmas Week, and that therefore, the Conference may be postponed to a later date. It has therefore been decided to hold the special Conference at Nasik about the end of January 1928. The exact date will be announced later.—A.P.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin paid a visit to the Y. W. C. A. The picture shows Her Excellency in the midst of the young women.

SUPPORT TO UNITY RESOLUTIONS

NAGPUR, Dec. 12.

At a crowded public meeting last night with Dr. Khare, M.L.C, in the chair, Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister-at-Law moved a resolution supporting the All-India Congress Committee's resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity. Yusuf Sheriff, Barrister-at-Law and Samiulla Khan seconded and supported the resolution, which was however opposed by four speakers who suggested an amendment that the portion of the resolution relating to cow-killing should be dropped. When Mr. Abhyankar began to reply, the oppositionists tried to create a disturbance and to break up the meeting but were unsuccessful. The amendment was put to the vote and was defeated.—A.P.

RUSSIAN INVENTOR OF WIRELESS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It was a remarkable and much appreciated display that was given at the Albert Hall last night by a Russian inventor of wireless. The music was exquisite and the invention was hailed as marking a new era.—Free Press Beam Service.

"MR. HORNIMAN IS A TRAGEDY"

HIS DISSERVICE TO INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS

MR. AMRITLAL SETH'S DENUNCIATION

Sjt. B. S. Pathik, President, Rajasthan Seva Sangha, and Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, Editor, "Sourastra", addressed a well-attended public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Tuesday evening. The meeting which was convened in connection with the forthcoming Indian States' People's Conference, was presided over by Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta. Messrs. Pathik and Sheth addressed the gathering on "The problems of Indian States and their bearing on British-Indian politics."

Sjt. Pathik who for his sturdy independence of spirit and fearless championship of the poor is known to public as "The Tilak of Rajasthan" was given a rousing reception when he rose to speak in a balanced speech, Mr. Pathik analysed the problems which confronted the subjects of Indian States. Those problems, he said, had their inevitable repurcussions on the problems vitally affecting the welfare of India as a whole. It was his firm conviction that unless and until the conditions in Indian States were improved, there could be no improvement worth the name in the conditions prevailing in British India. In his opinion, the interests of Indian States and British India were indissolubly comingled.

The speaker then drew comparison between the public life in British India and the public life in Indian States. Giving illustrations, he said that the public life in British India was much more smooth, happy and well regulated than the public life in many of the Indian States. However autocratic the British rule might be, it was, at least governed by some constitution and laws. The rule of the Indian Princes, he remarked, was more autocratic.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth who followed, opined that the time had come when the subjects of Indian states had to organise themselves in order to safeguard their legitimate rights. The speaker then answered several objections which people had raised against the forthcoming conference of the States' subjects. It was extremely regrettable, he said, that in certain quarters motives were being attributed to the men who were responsible in holding the Conference.

Proceeding, Mr. Sheth very strongly condemned the attitude of the Indian "National Herald" towards the Conference. He had, he said, to avail himself of the opportunity to give a public reply to Mr. Horniman for the extraordinary position the latter had taken. At the outset he made his position clear by saying that he was answering the charges of Mr. Horniman in the capacity of a man who was thoroughly conversant with the affairs of several Indian States. The speaker emphasized the fact that by his adverse and hostile criticism, Mr. Horniman had done immense disservice to the cause of poor subjects. He knew full well that whatever Mr. Horniman wrote in regard to the Conference, it was not going to have the slightest effect upon the success of the Conference. Mr. Sheth was afraid of one thing that was that the writings of Mr. Horniman against the Conference would be used by the British Government and the Princes as suitable evidence against the case of the subjects. Hitherto Mr. Horniman was looked upon as a friend of the poor and down-trodden and the speaker had hopes that he (Mr. Horniman) would whole-heartedly back the cause of the Conference. He was sorry his hopes had been sadly frustrated. Mr. Horniman, in his wisdom, had styled the Conference as a "Farce of the Few" who were candidates for cheap leadership. Never was there any greater misrepresentation of facts, declared Mr. Sheth. Was a public-spirited man like Sjt. Pathik a candidate for leadership? Were Messrs. Thakkur, Kothari, Mehta, Abhyankar and the rest of them who had at their credit an enviable record of public service, candidates for leadership? Certainly it did not become an able journalist like Mr. Horniman to use the language he had used. And what was Mr. Horniman's knowledge about the State affairs? Without offending Mr. Horniman, the speaker would venture to say that with the exception of Nabha Mr. Horniman knew nothing about the conditions prevailing in Indian States. It was a bold effrontery on the part of Mr. Horniman to accuse men of sterling character. It was up to the subjects of the States, Mr. Sheth continued, to repudiate Mr. Horniman rather than he repudiating them. Concluding Mr. Sheth said: "Mr. Horniman takes keen interest in the affairs of Nabha. Let him speak for Nabha alone and not for the States' subjects who had certainly not given their brief to him. (Applause). I can only say that Mr. Horniman is a tragedy and I sincerely pity him. (Applause)."

In winding up the proceedings Mr. J. K. Mehta appealed to all to forget their differences and stand united for the just cause which they had taken in hand.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

INDIAN RUPEE PAPER

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTE

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Stock Exchange intimates that from 31st December until further notice, accrued interest on bargains in Indian rupee paper will be calculated at eighteen pence per rupee instead of sixteen pence.—Reuter.

SESSIONS OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

It is understood that both Houses of the Central Legislature will meet for the cold weather session on the 1st February. The Viceroy will probably address the members, but no date for the purpose has been fixed yet. Four meetings will be held each week and on occasions five meetings.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT RACING

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A huge crowd at Wembley on Saturday night was unaware that they nearly saw no racing owing to a sensational attempt to prevent racing. It is now revealed that just before the first race somebody tampered with the trap from which dogs are released for races, smashed mechanism and made it unworkable. Fortunately another dog-trap was available and was quickly substituted. The police are making investigations.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. INDRA GETS 3 1-2 YEARS R. I.

APPEAL TO BE PREFERRED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Prof. Indra, son of the late Swami Shradhananda was sentenced to-day to three and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 on a charge of publishing in his daily paper "Arjun" articles exciting communal hatred.

Pandit Satyakama the Assistant Editor of "Arjun" was sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75. Both the accused will appeal against the conviction and an application is being tendered for their release on bail.—A. P.

BAN ON ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Belgrade.—Four prominent Italian newspapers including "Giornale D'Italia" have been forbidden to circulate in Yugo-Slavia owing to their alleged attacks upon the King, Army and people of Yugo-Slavia.—Reuter.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who arrived at Karachi on Dec. 12 will stay here till the 16th December.

Lieut.-General Sir W. C. G. Heneker is appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, vice Lieut.-General Sir H. B. Walker, who vacates that office on 1st March next.

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NO RELEASE OF DETENUS.

EARL WINTERTON UNREPENTENT.

BOGEY OF TATA'S CONTRACT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Earl Winterton said he regretted that he was unable to accept Mr. Dunnico's suggestion to release the detenus in order to create an atmosphere of goodwill for the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Griffiths asked whether the Government of India's agreement to purchase Tata's output of rails for seven years would seriously affect the production of steel rails and existing unemployment.

Earl Wintertan said, it was wrong to assume that they had to consider primarily the interests of British manufacturers in such matters. On the other hand, the Government of India primarily considered the interests of Indian manufacturers.

Mr. Crawfurd queried whether the agreement covered cases where rails could be supplied cheaper by Britain than by the Tatas.

Earl Winterton invited Mr. Crawfurd to put down question on it.

KHARAGPUR DISPUTE.

Earl Winterton told Mr. Gardener that the agreement in Kharagpur Railway dispute did not include arrangement for reabsorption of redundant employees.

Earl Winterton had no information on the following:—findings of the Committee investigating the financial position of the Delhi Unversity, whether steps were being taken to fill any existing vacancies in Bengal Provincial Legislative Council and whether the Indian Railway Board had received the report of engineering reconnaissance surveys by the North Western Railway Administration.

DEVADASI SYSTEM.

Mr. Griffiths asked what action was taken in connection with the resolution of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in the Council of State with reference to the Devdasi system.

Earl Winterton pointed out that there was no question of action as the resolution was withdrawn, but Lord Birkenhead was corresponding with the Government of India on the question of further legislation on the subject. Earl Winterton sent to Mr. Wallhead a copy of recent questions and answers in the Assembly regarding the action taken on the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1919 relating to land revenue settlement and land assessments.

Mr. Lansbury enquired the number of cases of solitary confinement awarded by Indian courts in the past two years and suggested the advisability of deleting solitary imprisonment from Indian Penal Code.

Earl Winterton had no figures. He alluded to the act of 1925, under which the old extreme form of solitary confinemen had been abolished as jail punishment, and cellular confinement substituted.

Mr. Lansbury invited further statement on the loss of life and property in Orissa floods and the Government's contributions for reconstructing and restocking the devasted districts.

Earl Winterton said he had no information since 14th November.

ENCOURAGING BRITISH FILMS.

Earl Winterton told Mr. Lansbury that Lord Birkenhead had accepted the Government of India's recommendations that the working of Burma railways should be transferred to State management after 31st December, 1928.

Earl Winterton replied to Sir John Power regarding encouragement of the exhibition of British films in India, that no action would be taken until the recommendations of the Indian Films Committee were received and considered.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAY SERVICES.

Messrs. Dunnico and Day both raised the question of Indianisation of the Railway Services. Earl Winterton reiterated that the Railway Board duly considered the question of promoting the most suitable persons whether Indians or Europeans. He did not know what action the Government of India was contemplating regarding Sir Aurthur Dickinson's report, but the Government fully appreciated that Indians creditably acquitted themselves in the Government of India's Financial Department and other departments as accountants and audit officers.—Reuter.

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C. P. LEADERS' ACTIVE SUPPORT TO BOYCOTT

DR GOUR REQUESTED TO KEEP ALOOF

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 13.

The Hon. Seth Govindass from Jubbulpore and Messrs. Keshorao Khandekar, Dwarkaprasad Mishra and Vasudeorao Subedar from Saugor reached Damoh on the 10th and spoke at crowded public meeting in the evening on boycott of Statutory Commission presided over by Premshanker Dave. Seth Govindass speaking first made a brief and impressive speech. He said that agitation in Hindustani C. P. to boycott the Commission was going on for last three weeks and opinion in favour of boycott was so unanimous everywhere and in all sections of political thought that very little is required to be said on the point. He exhorted people both Hindus and Mohammadans to boycott the Commission completely as no other honourable, course was open to them. He was followed by Mr. Premshankar Dangat and Gokulchand, M.L.C. The latter expressing his entire willingness to abide by the decision of the Independent Congress Party. Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra dwelt on the various aspects of the present political situation and referring to Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" said that it is merely a furnished case of proverbial kettle calling pot black and that when compared with western woman Indian woman was an angel of light. After Mr. Deokinandan spoke Mr. Jhunnilal Varma supported a resolution for boycot and said that more important task was to devise means to effect complete boycott of the insulting Commission. It was remarkable that though Hindu-Muslim feelings had been strained at Damoh for a considerably long time yet Muslims attended the meeting. One of them requested to Hon'ble Seth Govindass to devote some of his time and solve their local differences which the latter promised to do. After an impressive appeal to pass the resolution by Mr. Khandolkar, President, Provincial Congress Committee, the resolution was carried. Then another resolution urging Sir Harisingh Gour not to help in the creation of a committee in the Central Legislature or to assist the Statutory Commission and in case he did not see his way to do this to resign and seek reelection was also passed.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

HOLMES' TALL SCORING

LONDON, Dec. 12

Pretoria.—The match between Transvaal and the M.C.C. ended in a draw. The Home Team which had made 382 for 7 wickets at the close of the play on Saturday declared M. C. C. in the second innings made 398 for 3 wickets, Holmes contributing 164 not out.—Reuter.

STORY WOVEN ROUND THE TAJ

FAMOUS FILM STARS TO PRODUCE "SHIRAZ"

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Free Press of India understands on good authority that Mr. Himansu Roy, who acted Budha in the film "Light of Asia" produced by the Great Eastern Corporation of Delhi in co-operation with the Emelka Film Co., of Munich, has now been commissioned by the U.F.A. Corporation of Berlin to produce a new picture "Shiraz" a story woven round the immortal Taj Mahal of Agra.

Mr. Niranjan Pal, who adapted the "Light of Asia" for the screen, was said to be busy with Shiraz about the time "Light of Asia" was exhibited in London. A complete scenario has since been prepared by Mr. Pal and presented to the U.F.A. Corporation who have now approved of it and decided to produce same this winter in India.

Mr. Himansu Roy, who recently came to India, has already seen some directors and artists in Bombay and has now left for Delhi evidently with a view to enlist the help of the Government of India to use the Taj and Moghul monuments at Agra and Delhi for the picture. The whole cast of artists is to be chosen in India and Mr. Roy is himself is chosen for one of the principal roles. It is expected that the choice of artists and other arrangements will be completed by the beginning of January when a German director and cameraman will arrive here and begin the work in right earnest.

It is also understood that even indoor scenes will be "shot" in the Diwan-i-Khas and other buildings and hence it will not be necessary to take the whole company to Germany for taking any studio scenes.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS AND BOYCOTT.

PATNA CONFERENCE ON DEC. 18.

PATNA, Dec. 12.

A circular letter signed by a number of Mussalmans has been issued inviting a conference of Mussalmans of Bihar and Orissa at Patna on 18th December to decide the line of action which Mussalmans should adopt towards the Statutory Commission. The Hon. Sir Syed Fakhruddin will preside.—A. P.

A LION RUN AMOK

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

From Unao comes a report that a lion belonging to a circus ran amok escaping from the cage. The keeper, while trying to capture the brute was badly wounded by the animal and one bull was killed outright. Ultimately the lion was shot dead by Sardar Abdulla Khan Durrani, Tahsildar of Unao.—Free Press of India

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VICEROY'S SPEECH AT BANQUET.

A banquet was given to His Excelleney the Viceroy by the Chairman (Mr. H. P. Mody) and members of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening. Among those present were H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, H. H. the Aga Khan, Ministers of the Local Government, Corporators and merchants.

Proposing the toast of H. E. the Viceroy, Mr. Mody in the course of his speech said:—

For the time being, I shall pass on to the more pleasant task of acknowledging His Excellency's graceful action in revising the original decision of his Government on the Tariff Board Report. I believe I am right in saying that this is the first occasion on which the Government of India have retraced their steps and revised an important and deliberate decision, without waiting for a vote of the Legislature, and without regard to any considerations of prestige such as too often dog the foot-steps of Governments all the world over, whether they be unrepentant autocracies or full-blown democracies. It was a statesmanlike action, and though it fell short of the requirements of the case, we are bound to recognize it and accord it our warmest appreciation. I have every hope that when His Excellency fully realise that a great national industry is in serious difficulties, despite the purely adventitious advantage which it has enjoyed this year through the course cotton prices have taken, and that it requires to be effectively protected against foreign competition and given every encouragement which an enlightened Government must accord to industries which produce wealth, and give employment to vast numbers of people, when His Excellency realises the force of these considerations, I repeat, I have every confidence he will have no hesitation in giving the fullest measure of recognition to the just claims of the industry.

Gentlemen, I have spoken of the tolerance and level-headedness which animate the public life of Bombay. The organization which I have the honour to represent, typifies that spirit in a remarkable degree. Founded by the joint efforts of Europeans and Indians, the Mill-Owners' Association has for over half a century served the interests of the industry with a complete harmony and understanding amongst its members which are an eloquent testimony to the public spirit of Bombay. Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Jews—and the inevitable Scotchman, of course—all alike have contributed to its solid achievements. We have amongst us importers and exporters, manufacturers and middle-men, politicians and people who regard polities as pitch. Numerous have been the occasions on which the interests of these various elements have been in conflict; I do not think there has been a single occasion on which they have not been happily adjusted.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

As Mr. Mody has hinted, yours is a city which has ever made a ready response to any demand on its generosity of public spirit; one calls to mind the princely benefactions of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, and the untiring activity in public and private life of that grand old man of Indian politics, Sir Dinshaw Wacha. In all this building up of your City's position, the deciding factor has been the co-operation or friendly rivalry of Indian and European merchants working side by side. I doubt whether any other city in the world contains so many distinct national types or is so entirely cosmopolitan in character, as your Chairman has observed; and each section of the community has played its individual part in making Bombay what she is to-day. I think I may say that the influence of Bombay in India, in whatever field of its many sided activities, whether politics, or finance, or sport is difficult to exaggerate and is, I sometimes suspect, a good deal greater than your natural modesty permits you to believe.

In the creation of this position, I can assure you, I am not blind to what has been due to the great mill industry, which is to a great extent the foundation of Bombay's prosperity, and of that of a great part of the country as well. Vast numbers of people are to-day supported directly or indirectly by the industry—in the factory or the field, at the loom or at the plough, all making their contribution to and in turn reacting to the economic needs of a world of which all the parts are becoming daily more inter-dependent. Your size and importance render you responsible for large number of persons from whom you draw your labour—it is your business that has created this human concentration and I would ask you to use all your influence to the end of bringing all members of your Association to recognise the moral obligation that rests on them in such matters as housing, health and general welfare of their workers.

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COMMUNAL CONCORD.

(Continued from page 6.)

in my presence, it would hurt my feelings terribly. But, my next door neighbour on my right, honestly believes that his religion enjoins him to sacrifice a cow for the uplift of his soul, while my brother on my left, believes that the cow has no soul and is created solely to serve as food for him. I am amazed and dazed at the diversity of apparently honest beliefs. I ask myself the question, if I derive any right to prevent these neighbours of mine from killing the cow and my deliberate answer to myself is:—"If I could persuade them to do so, I should certainly do so; but in matters of religious beliefs and religious and other practices I am convinced that to prevent such practices by force and violence, is tantamount to the assumption of rights to interfere with the liberty of thoughts and beliefs of my neighbours. The same argument applies with equal force and with equal logic to the question of playing music by the Hindus.

FOLLY OF FRATRICIDAL BICKERING.

To me, it appears that the Hindus know as a matter of fact that hundreds of cows are being killed every day for food all over modern India and not a single Hindu has been able to prevent this killing. Not only that but he has sat on Municipalities and even been a party—(be it by implication) to the licensing of slaughter-houses where cows are lawfully killed for food purposes. Thus, it becomes evident that the killing of cows—though obnoxious to the Hindu—is tolerated by the Hindu of to-day. Why then such a bitterness on this question, as is advertised in the Press from day to day? The answer is simple enough. It is the leading of sacrificial cows in procession or of killing cows in public places, that hurts the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus. Similarly, music as such cannot be an irreligious practice from the point of view of the majority of Muslims, but to them playing of music before [illegible] an annoyance and an irritation to their religious susceptibilities. If we only analyse the inner meaning of these practices, they are mere external excrescences and unessentials tacked on to religions as rituals and conventions. To the Hindu, music in processions, particularly in front of a mosque, is not an essential part of his religion for the uplift of his soul, while it is certainly an annoyance and a cause of irritation to his neighbour, the Muslim. I fail to see why the Hindu cannot accommodate his brother, the Muslim in this respect! On the other hand, the Muslim knows that the cow is sacred to his brother, the Hindu and to take her out in procession publicly with all the fanfaronade of a sacrificial offering or to kill her publicly in unauthorised places, is an equal annoyance and an equal insult to his brother, the Hindu's religious belief. With equal logic and with equal force, I fail to see why the Muslim cannot accommodate his brother, the Hindu in this matter!

INTOLERANCE: OUR GREAT CURSE.

To-day, we Indians, are publicly insulted and now we are being asked in the name of communalism to accentuate our differences and to perpetuate them to our shame and sorrow. Have we no patriotism? Are we devoid of all sense of self-respect that we cannot even resent such treatment? We are talking from house-tops that we Indians are a nation, that we are not a motley crowd of heterogeneous people. On the one hand, we are asking for the right of Self-determination as befitting a homogeneous united Nation, and, on the other hand, we are not prepared even to consider the susceptibilities and religious sensitivenesses of one another. That is not the way to win either the respect of our "Masters and Rulers", nor is that the way to Swaraj. That way does not lie the salvation of the soul. I am living in hope and I refuse to believe that we Indians are dead to all sense of shame. Intolerance in religious practices is our curse to-day. Let us all unite to eradicate it by spreading the lesson of tolerance broadcast and say with one voice that the soul of India is not yet dead.

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NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

DEBATE IN THE LORDS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The House of Lords to-day presented a most lively appearance since the war when the Archbishop of Canterbury moved the resolution in favour of accepting the New Prayer Book Measure. There was an extraordinarily large attendance. Bishops in lawn, were conspicuous, peeresses, Cabinet Minister including Mr. Baldwin. Members of the House of Commons and others filled privileged accommodation. The Debate will last till Wednesday, and if the resolution is carried, a similar motion will be submitted in the House of Commons on Thursday, after which, the measure will be presented for royal assent.—Reuter.

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WHERE LANGUAGE ORIGINATED

INDO-IRANIANS AND ARYAN IDEALS

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala B.A., Ph.D, of the Calcutta University who has been appointed the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute for the current year delivered his second lecture of a series of lectures on "Some aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism" at the K .R. Cama Oriental Institute on Thursday the 8th December 1927, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) We give hereunder a substance of the same.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION AND ZARATHUSHTRA.

The lecturer said that nowadays scholars believed that the earliest Vedic hymns represented a period when the Indo-Aryans lived outside India, at least the period when the Indians and the Iranians lived together before they were separated, as for the ancient homeland from which the Indo-European languages radiated, Max Muller's theory of the region of the Pamirs was universally given up. Different scholars pointed to different regions as the original home according to the languages on which they relied. Every branch of the Indo-European people possessed traditions which pointed far to the north as their original home. The locality unequivocally described in the Vendidad tallies with the "above of the Gods" given in the Hindu Puranas. This much was certain that the Indo-Iranians remained together for many centuries and this led to the development of an Aryan ideal of life.

ANCIENT MIGRATIONS.

It has been found difficult to lay down any definite date for ancient migrations but their periods are marked out as (1) the Indo-European which go back into such hoary antiquity that we have no document possible for that age but only a vague tradition of common gods and of a homeland to the north: (2) the Indo-Iranian when these two peoples lived together and evolved special forms of religion and special ideals of life; and (3) the period of their separation which was gradual, and which had already begun and Zarathushtra's advent completed it. Zarathushtra's date may be placed somewhere after the earlier hymns of the Vedas had been composed. The omission of any mention of Zarathushtra in the contemporary documents add greatly to the difficulty of mixing any date for his activity. Any how this much was certain that Hystaspas the father of Darius was not Vishtaspa of the Pahlavi tradition. The lecturer opined that Zarathushtra should be put many centuries before the traditional data Zarathushtra based his religion upon the ancient Aryan beliefs of the people. There prevailed a stage of utter discord in both the spiritual and the physical worlds and a leader of towering intellect and high spirituality was found in the person of Zarathushtra to set matters right. Zarathushtra's reform was based upon four fundamental principles; (1) The absolute supremacy of Ahura Mazda; (2) the foundation of all spiritual progress upon Asha: (3) the eternal conflict between good and evil and (4) the obtaining of salvation through work and through service of humanity.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 14TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are the noble son of a nobler sire, and generally act as such but intermittently, occasionally and casually, you act like a person who is moon-struck. The complaint lasts from a few minutes to hours and days together, which s aggravated when the earthly moons that is "moon-faced" "mahaboobs" strike you down with their refulgence. Barring such acid intervals, your actions and mannerisms evoke praise and Broachian "Shabashi" from even your best enemies or worst friends! You are ready-witted like Rao Bahadur Maskabhai in the Corporation or Khan Bahadur Kharkharmian Johookamia in the Assembly. Your presence of mind is remarkable and on a par (which means a great deal when the prices of shares as well as "maskabahadurs" everywhere are at a discount now) with that shrewd man who was once visited by a party of "Lords of Jimmy, Flie and Saw." They ransacked his humble castle from top to bottom, and from pit to gallery; but could not find anything worth carrying off. Love's labour lost, they were musing, and were thinking of some drastic punishment to the owner of the house for the crime of his poverty, when the owner of the house discreetly watching the game—like the sleuth hound of a detective who pretends to be asleep, but is really as active as Cerberus—coolly said to them: "What a pack of fools you are, to search in the dark for such things as I cannot find here in the broad daylight."

Nawabzadas Saiduzzafar Khan and Rashiduzzafar Khan, the sons of the late Mohsinul-Mulk Nawab Obaidullah Khan of Bhopal have made a gift of the complete printing plant of the well-known "Obaidia" press to the Jarai-a-Millat Islamia, Delhi.

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BHAVNAGAR NEWS

CITY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT. Dec. 10.

Mr. Mohanlal O. Badheka, Manager of the Bhavnagar State Bank, has been nominated a member of the City Municipal Bord 'vice' Mr. Hormuzshah K. Shethna, Chief Customs Officer, resigned. What is more important from the people's point of view is the vigilance maintained by the new Municipal President, Mr. Gopalji O. Thakkar, whose enthusiasm for maintaining scrupulous cleanliness in the streets and lanes deserves to be emulated by the whole body, so that the rank and file of voters, and not the influential section of them alone, may benefit by the efficient Municipal administration.

AFTERMATH OF CYCLONE.

The recent cyclone which wrecked the "Tukaram" and the "Jayanti" has inflicted more or less heavy loss on the merchants of Bhavnagar on account of the foundering of vessels or the jettisoning of cargo. The cotton merchants, too, have suffered from disturbed weather which damaged the standing cotton crop and frustrated their hopes of reaping a bumper harvest. The completion among the proprietors of ginning and pressing factories has not been without its ruinous consequences.

DATANVALA'S WOES.

The Wagharis who sell 'datans' (strips of Babul to clean the teeth with) have to pay a datan-stick at every police chawki, not excluding the chawki next door to the Police Superintendent's Office. The evil has been so long connived at by the authorities that it is high time to sanctify it by a frank recognition of the police sepoy's inalienable right to a datan-stick, or else to increase his pay sufficiently so as to enable him to purchase datans for himself and his people.

RAILWAY AUDIT OFFICE.

The Bhavnagar Railway Audit Office has been strengthened by the recent return from England of Mr. Champaklal J. Trivedi, son of Rao Bahadur Tribhovandas K. Trivedi, Senior Member of the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State. Mr. Champaklal, who is Assistant Audit Officer, went to England for further study of railway auditing.

The Bombay Public Works Department has published a Motor Guide to the Presidency showing on a comprehensive scale the principal routes and describing the roads likely to be encountered by motorists. Copies of this Guide are available at the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay. They can also be obtained through any of the authorised Government agents. Price Rs. 10/.

WORKING OF COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

PROTECTION OF LONG-STAPLE INDIGENOUS COTTON.

At the 16th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held on the 12th instant, the President (Dr. D. Clouston), in the course of his speech said:—

Before referring to the business before us I may be permitted to say how greatly we all appreciate the honour which His Excellency the Viceroy has conferred on the Committee by so kindly promising to find time during a busy week to visit our Technological Research Laboratory at Matunga. This is yet another proof, were one needed, of His Excellency's deep and abiding interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the agriculturist in India.

Turning to our agenda you will see that we have for discussion various matters connected with the working of the Cotton Transport Act. Since we last met a Cotton Transport Ordinance has been passed by the Nizam's Government, the object of which is to protect the important area of long staple indigenous cotton known as "Hyderabad Gaorani," which is the old Indian 'Bani' from which some experts believe the fine Dacca Muslins of the past to have been produced. This Ordinance is a necessary corollary to the large scale seed-distribution schemes on which the Nizam's Government have been engaged of recent years for, once the reputation of a long staple cotton tract is lost owing to the import for mixing of shorter stapled varieties, the grower rapidly ceases to receive any adequate premium for his superior produce. Progress has also been made in the Hokar State, whilst a recent discussion of the East India Cotton Association should materially assist in the proposed introduction of the Cotton Transport Act in the Central Provinces and Berar. This Act, which to be effective must be accompanied by a thoroughly organised seed-distribution scheme, is a definite step towards what is often termed "community" cotton growing or, in other words, the establishment of definite "One variety" tracts.

NATIONAL HORSE-BREEDING SOCIETY

The National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India is endeavouring to secure the production of a film showing all details of the important industry of horse breeding in India, and concluding with a series of pictures of the Imperial Delhi Horse Show, where the finished article is to be seen at its best. The expenses connected with this production will be met by private subscriptions, and Colonel E. H. Cole, C.B., C.M.G., the President of the Society, has most generously headed the list with a donation of Rs. 1,000, and has placed his stud at Coleyana at the disposal of the film operators for the purpose of securing the initial pictures. Those desirous of assisting this work for the benefit of the horse breeding industry should forward their subscriptions as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Society at Nedai's Hotel, Lahore.

CONTEX

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VICEROY BECOMES PATRON-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency the Viceroy has become Patron-in-Chief of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. Consequently the present Vice-Patrons will become Patrons.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore, Kolhapur and Alwar, and the Nawab of Bhopal, have joined the Society as Patrons. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has given a generous donation of Rs. 5,000 and has expressed his intention of taking an active part in the operations and activities of the Society.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Society at 5 p.m. on the 21st December at Nedou's Hotel, Lahore. The Annual General Meeting will be held at Delhi during the Imperial Delhi Horse Show week.

The first entries for the X'mas Race Meeting at Lahore are a record, being forty nine in excess of any previous year. Unfortunately there are very few entries for the reconstituted Punjab Cup and for the Country Bred Hurdles. This is very surprising, because the former is now no longer a closed race for maidens only; and, in the case of the latter, because country breds are fine jumpers, and it was hoped that jump races for them would appeal to sportsmen.

The first Blood Stock Sale held under the auspices of the Society will take place at 9 a.m on the 26th December in the paddock of the Lahore Race Course.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 14 1927

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THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND BELIEF.

INTELLECT AS A TRELLIS FOR TENDER SHOOTS OF PIETY.

"MORE TRUTH," TO BE THE WATCHWORD OF THE FAITHFUL.

Prof. Julian Huxley discusses the problem of the Religion of the future in the following article in the "Sunday Express." He states the present position by observing that science has been discovering facts and proffering explanations about man's relation to the universe which are quite at variance with orthodox theology. The result has been that a great many men and women, no longer able to believe the dogmas which the churches maintain as truth, find themselves cut off from the other more vitally religious things which organised religion offers.

"The conflict between science and religion"—the phrase is often used as if there were a necessary and permanent conflict between all genuine science and all genuine religion. That is a very false view.

It is true that there are periodic conflicts between certain aspects of science and certain aspects of religion, but these represent the adjustment which are necessary from time to time to keep two rather distinct realms of thought in contact with each other.

Just at the present moment, however, there is a considerable conuict in progress, between some conclusions of science and a particular brand of religion. The newspapers have been full of the rival views of theologians upon science: perhaps there is room for some of the thoughts of a man of science upon religion.

As this one scientist sees it, the present conflict is not so much between sciences and religion as between two views of the universe. The one, based upon orthodox theology, was born in the early centuries of our era and, reached its fullest expression in late medieval times; the other is based upon the scientific spirit, which, leaving aside the brilliant but temporary achievements of ancient Greece, took its real rise in the seventeenth century, and has not yet reached its zenith.

REVELATION AND FACT.

The one is a pre-scientific outlook based on authority and revelation, the other a scientific outlook based upon gradually-tested fact.

Now—and this is a point often overlooked by both parties to the present conflict—both of these world-views have their religious and other intellectual aspects. Religions may take their origin in spiritual and emotional realms, but they cannot remain long without attempting to satisfy intellectual needs, by proffering explanations of man's origin and destiny and his relation to the rest of the universe, and by providing an intellectual scaffolding on which his religious beliefs and aspirations may support themselves. This intellectual framework of religion is theology.

AN INTELLECTUAL SCHEME.

But just as religion, in the days before science, was driven to construct in intellectual scheme in the shape of theology, so now those who accept the general intellectual scheme of science are bein driven to use this as their theology, and are finding that a religious outlook on this basis is perfectly possible.

In other words, both world-views, that of revelation and that of science, have their intellectual, their moral, and their religious aspects and if there is to grow up a religion of the future distinct from Christianity, or at least from present day, Christianity, its theology will be science.

Before going further, it will be as well to ask ourselves a few questions, simple and fundamental, but, like most fundamental questions, not very easy to answer. We must ask ourselves what we mean by science and what we mean by religion.

A great many people confuse science with applied science, and think of her simply as a handmaid to man's convenience. A great many others mistake the actual accumulations of knowledge made by science for science herself; but these accumulations, without the scientific spirit, are so much dead or neutral matter.

Science, I take it, is the pursuit of knowledge for knowledge's sake, and its method consists in continually checking up opinions and theories against facts. This it does by attempting to verify every conclusion by means of observation and, when possible by experiment, and it insists on the publication of all the evidence on which conclusions are based.

A desire for truth, irrespective of where truth may lead its discoverer an insistence upon fact, and not opinion desire or any a priori general principle, as its touchstone; and the methods of verification and publication—those seem to me to be the essential characteristics of science.

When we come to religion the difficulties of definition are greater. In view of the multiplicity of definitions the cynic might be pardoned for believing that no definition was possible.

He finds, for instance, three such distinguished men as Matthew Arnold, Solomon Reinach, and James Martineau defining it in such imcompatible ways as "Morality tinged with emotion"; "A sum of scruples impending the free use of human faculty"; and "A belief in a personal God" respectively.

There are, of course, a great many people who have never taken the trouble to think about other religions than their own. Fielding in "Tom Jones," gives a caricature of this type in the person of Parson Thwackum with his celebrated remark, "When I say religion, I mean the Christian religion, and not only the Christian religion, but the Protestant religion, and not only the Protestant religion, but the Church of England."

But it is here that the spirit of science has invaded the field of religion itself, and, by studying Comparative Religion, has provided quantities of facts and conclusions which make it much easier for the would-be definer of religion to frame a definition.

The definition of religion as belief in a personal god or gods must break down, for it is found that some religions exist which have no such belief. Definitions basing themselves upon religion's concern with absolute spiritual values equally break down when confronted with the debased outlook of many religions, and the fact that in most primitive religions there is no proper distinction drawn beween matter and spirit. For it is obviously not a proper definition to define religion by what you think it ought to be or might be; the concern of a definition is with what is.

However, the studies of Comparative Religion, together with those of religious psychology, have made it possible to give an embracing definition of religion, with which since it is based on the facts, all should agree. Religion in this view, is that activity of the human spirit which concerns itself with sacredness or holiness; and the essence of religion is the capacity for feeling that an object, an event, an idea, is sacred.

The difference, then, between a primitive and a high religion is to be sought in the things which they hold sacred and in the way in which they express their religious emotion.

LOW AND HIGH RELIGIONS.

Primitive religions usually concern themselves very little with abstract morality or with ethics, and equally little with scientific facts and principles. In place of of morality they have taboo and strict ritual, in place of searching patiently for scientific truths they have invented mythologies.

But as thought develops, the religious spirit is no longer content with the sacredness of mere mystery. On the one hand, it begins to find goodness and virtue sacred, and so links up morals with religion; on the other, it begins to feel the sacredness of truth, and so to find in fact and the play of pure reason upon the fact the proper intellectual basis for religious feeling and belief. And so we get the great ethical and theological religions.

The trouble comes later, through the human mind's incurable tendency of the association of ideas. The feeling of sacredness which is of the essence of religion comes to be associated with the particular moral code or the particular theological scaffolding which happen to be orthodox at a particular time, and attempts to modify the morality or the doctrines are felt as attacks on the sacred core of the religion itself. In the moral sphere to-day religious bitterness is for this reason being imported into discussions on divorce and birth control, and in the intellectual sphere the same is being done by the Fundamentalists, when they maintain that to abandon a literal belief in the first Chapter of Genesis is to surrender the whole Christian position.

Such people apparently do not know any history. They can hardly be aware of the very considerable changes in doctrine effected by various Church Councils, or of the fact that the discovery that the earth went round the sun was attacked in its time as impious and ruinous to religion in just the same way as is the discovery of evolution in our own day.

CONSERVATISM AND BELIEF.

There is thus an extreme innate conservatism in the morality and the theology of religious organisations. Not until people rid themselves of the paralysing conception of a "once-and-for-all" revelation and look upon the progressive discovery and realisation of new truth and morality as themselves sacred goals, will theology come to keep pace with the progressive revealation made by science.

False beliefs, however genuinely held, in the long run recoil to work harm. That is why the hush-hush admonitions addressed by various clerics, journalists, and others to Bishop Barnes seem to me to be misguided.

The idolatrous Canaanites doubtless attached as much sacredness to their gods as the Jews to Jehovah; and the fact that pious people sincerely hold religious beliefs which are based on ignorance or magic should not be sufficient ground for asking those who are persuaded that such ignorance and superstition are in the long run the worst enemies of human progress, including the progress of religion itself, to refrain from attacking those beliefs.

It may well be demanded of a scientist what contributions he thinks science may make to future religion. To that question I would answer somewhat as follows:

By the great discoveries of astronomy and biology science has changed man's whole idea of his position in the universe. For one thing, he is no longer confined in time in a world which began in 4,004 B.C., and whose Last judgment might begin at any moment.

He has at least a quarter of a million years behind him, and every prospect of several hundred millions before him.

The confines of space have equally receded. In place of a small segment of earth round which the sun and stars revolved in a firmament a few score miles away, he finds himself on a planet of one among myriad suns, in a space whose vastnesses are measured by light-years. Further, he is no longer cramped in the belief of fixity. In place of certain in fixed form, followed by certain inevitable incidents such as the Fall and certain final Revelations of the Divine will, he is aware of himself as the heir of all the ages, gradually raised up from humble and microscopic life, through fish, reptile, mammal, and ape, to manhood.

Nor is there any reason that his transformation should cease; through scientific knowledge he is become the trustee of the evolutionary process, and, if he chooses, will in time be able to mould his own future into some degree of agreement with his wishes.

For evolution also shows us a picture of gradual progress from lower to higher types through the thousand million years or so since life appeared on earth. But it is no inevitable progress. There have been animals that have stayed still, others with backslidings into degeneracy. If man is to achieve progress he must do so by taking thought and making effort. However, for the pessimistic idea of a fall from original virtue he is given the hopeful view of a gradual rise from humble beginnings to high estate.

The study of physiology and psychology is showing ever more clearly that (on this earth, at least) mind and body are inseparably interwined. It is no good trying to think of the soul in a living man as separate from his body. Neither can be thought away from the other; what influences one affects the other, the man, soul and body together, is a unity. From this point of view improvement in health and material surroundings is inseparably bound up with moral and mental improvement, what we have to secure is the proper balance between the two, instead of despising and flouting "brother body," as did the early fathers of the Church, or of putting body first, as do the more crude and pagan of the materialists.

By revealing to us the laws of heredity, science should make it impossible for religion to be so selfishly concerned with individual salvation as too often in the past, and prompts us to think racially.

Meanwhile physics, revealing world beyond world below the reach of our senses, showing us that inert matter is best regarded as built up of centres of energy, upsetting our everyday ideas of space and time with her quanta and her relativity, bids us beware of superficial judgments, pre-conceived notions, and too vigorous a commonsense.

To sum up, I would say tha tthe intellect must provide a trellis on which the tender shoots of religious feeling may grow, by which belief may be guided into action; and that, once we really hold truth sacred, we shall come to look to science as the basis of our future theology. That will have the effect of shifting the centre of gravity of religious thought from the next world to this, and of substituting for impossible dreams of future bliss (or degrading dreams of future torments) a real appreciation of spiritual value in this life.

It will help do away with the energy-sapping belief in Providence, and will stir us up to see how we can make our own lives and those of others best worth living—not merely in comfort or money, but in the pursuit of truth and the love of true beauty, in disinterested work in the facing and overcoming of suffering. It will put work for the race on a level with work for self or for others in the present, and in the hope of true improvement give us a beacon of faith.

It will help us to see all existence as a mystery, instead of seeking for a sign" in the miraculous or the untamiliar. It will set up "more truth" as one of our watchwords.

That is looking far ahead from Bishop Barnes' sermon. But at least science can proclaim as her best contribution to the present dispute that it is a poor religion which is afraid of truth.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A photo taken on the occasion of the visit of H. E. Lady Irwin (second from left) to the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you help a destitute little one this Christmas tide? It will bring you happiness.

Every child born into the world is entitled to a fair chance.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes are rescuing boys and girls from wretched conditions and surroundings which would inevitably drag them down, and are placing them in a new environment and training them for useful and self-supporting lives.

A glance at the illustrations in the enclosed booklet will show you what is being accomplished. Look at the pictures of Jack and Bobbie, Maudie and John, and the sweet baby on the cover.

It is a work well worth doing in the interests of the Nation and Empire, turning these C. 3 children into A 1 citizens.

Happiness is the children's birthright, and our object is to bring happiness into the lives of these forlorn little people.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes have admitted 103,500 orphan and destitute children. On an average, 5 come in daily.

We have 8,000 boys and girls and babies to provide for—children who have known very little happiness until they entered the portals of these Homes.

24,000 meals are required daily by this big family!—Yours, etc.,

HOWARD WILLIAMS.
Honorary Treasurer.

18 to 26 Stepney Causeway,
London, Nov. 17.

PATIALA ADMINISTRATION.

NOTABLE REFORMS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The last two years of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib's rule are notable for many important reforms and innovations which he has introduced in the Patiala State administration. The administrative powers of all State officers have been properly defined. The Ministers have been invested with full powers in respect of the entire ministerial establishment. The heads of departments have also been given some powers with regard to the appointment and dismissal of their subordinates. His Highness has, however, retained the appointment and dismissal of all gazetted officers in his own hands. The immediate effect of this decentralisation of powers is more expeditiousness in the disposal of work. Among other reforms introduced by His Highness the following are noteworthy: State finances have been regulated. Steps have been taken to keep a strict watch over the spending departments. The savings have been utilised in financing new schemes. A sum of Rs. 55,000 has been earmarked for the purchase of bulls and buffaloes of good breed in order to improve the local breeds of cattle for the benefit of the agriculturists. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set apart for the purchase and free distribution of agricultural implements of improved designs with a view to popularise modern agricultural machinery. The Agricultural Farm at Raoni has been equipped with the latest types of agricultural implements for demonstration purposes. An agricultural school has been recently started to impart agricultual education to youngmen, to acquaint them with the use of agricultural implements of new designs and to train them in improved methods of tillage and production of crops. Trained and qualified lecturers have been engaged for this school. Services of K. B. Maulvi Fatehuddin, the Deputy Director of Agriculture with the Punjab Government, have been secured for the exploration of agricultural resources of the State, with a view to give impetus to the local industries, the Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial products of the State has been made an annual feature. Primary and College education is already free in the State. Now the scheme of compulsory education has been inaugurated to combat illiteracy. Several new Primary and Lower Middle schools have been started in the State. The Middle school for girls has been raised to the status of a High School. Aided schools are being encouraged and the three aided high schools which were started quite recently at Patiala, have now become well established. One of these high schools is devoted to technical education which proceeds side by side with academical education, Patiala town already enjoys a first grade College, where education is imparted free. At a cost of about a lakh of rupees the College has been equipped with new apparatus for the science faculty. The construction of a railway line from Sirhind to Rupar, a length of about 30 miles, has been completed. This line has cost the State about 40 lakhs. It is expected to yield a nett return of 6.22 per cent. on the capital outlay. A new Power House, which has a capacity of 1,200 horse power and which is fitted with the latest type of machinery, has been constructed to cope with the enhanced demand for electric power. The Ways and Means Committee appointed by His Highness to undertake the development of natural, industrial and commercial resources of the State, has now taken the work in hand and invited suggestions from the public. The scheme of co-operative societies has already been launched and steps are being taken to form new societies in all places where there is a scope for them. There were at present 85 Panchayats in the State. These Panchayats provide a cheap and easily accessible court of justice for those who can ill-afford to spend time and money in regular litigation. Each Panchayat is composed of 8 members, of whom 4 are elected by the people of the locality and the rest are nominated by the State. The question of starting more Panchayats is under consideration of His Highness's Government. Introduction of the elective principle in the Patiala Municipality is another noteworthy reform for which we should give credit to the new administration. All this shows that Patiala has not remained impervious to those progressive influences which have influenced other States.—Yours, etc.,

R. S.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION

Commenting on the Parliamentary debate on the Royal Commission, "Tej" observes:—"The Labour Party wants to strengthen the British hold on India and, therefore, the only answer which the 33 crores of Indians can give to this humiliation, is that they should, by boycotting the Commission, make it clear to the world what a self-respecting nation can do to maintain its self-respect. There is good in every evil and the evil done to us by Britain, will in some form or the other be a source of advantage to India."

"Bande Mataram" refers to the attitude of the Labour Party towards the Commission in these terms:—"Since the Labour Party has also taken sides with Lord Birkenhead, Indians have lost faith in all the parties in England. If after this anybody is of opinion that the Commission should not be boycotted, then we should certainly weep over his patriotism."

"Tej" declares that Maulana Muhammad Ali has rendered a distinct service to the country by exposing the facts of the Muslim League.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE AND MARWARIS.

"We are glad to hear that Seth Lakshmi Narayanji, a well-known Marwari philanthropist of Delhi, has taken practical steps to popularise widow marriage in his own community. It is stated that he has successfully persuaded a few young men of his family to marry widows. No method can be more effective than this in order to remove obstacles from the way of widow-marriages. We congratulate Seth Sahib on taking such a bold step as well as the young men who have offered themselves to marry widows." ("Tej.")

Mr. A. Latifi has been appointed Commissioner of the Ambala division in place of the late Diwan Tekchand. ("Tej.")

"Tej" complains that the booking clerks and other officials of the Delhi Railway Station are openly taking bribes from the passengers and it invites the attention of the higher authorities to investigate the matter thoroughly.

"Bande Mataram" learns that some influential Mussalmans of Lahore are trying to secure monetary help from their co-religionists to relieve "Siyasat" of its present difficulties. An appeal has also been published asking Mussalmans not to allow "Siyasat" to die.

A meeting of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha was recently held at Delhi to protest against the publication of a book entitled "Radd-e-Hindu." The various speakers who spoke at the meeting unanimously called upon Government to confiscate the book and to institute legal proceedings against the author and the publisher. ("Tej.")

MAULVI FAZLUR RAHAMAN DEAD.

"Maulavi Fazlur Rahman, B.A., formerly a professor at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, expired on the 3rd of this month at Nasik. He used to deliver sermons on Islam on the Chaupati sands and it was as a result of his religious lectures that he was transferred to Nasik by Government. The deceased was well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. About a thousand persons accompanied his funeral." ("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

The January Number of "Nigar" (Lucknow) will be a special number, devoted wholly to a discussion of the poetry of Momin, a contemporary of Ghalib. To the writer of the best article on the subject a prize of Rs. 50 will be offered by the "Nigar." It will be priced at Re. 1, and will contain at least 160 pages. This special issue is being published with a view to do justice to Hakim Momin Khan who has so far been given a wide berth by the Urdu-knowing public.

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A PROGRESSIVE RULER.

SPIRIT OF SWADESHI IN AFGHANISTAN.

POLICY OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

The ancient Afghans were called Pakhtawan and the language that the people talked was Pakhtawan or Pashtu. The word Afghan seems to be derived from the Sanskrit Ashwagan, the domain of horses. The Paknus are mentioned in the Vedas. The land is most intimately connected with the geography of the Avesta as I have already shown. Modern Afghan Turkestan coincides with the lands including specially the mountains, rivers and lakes, mentioned in the Vendidad and the Meher and the Zamyad Yashts of the Parsi scriptures. The Buddist period is the most interesting. Its vestiges cover the dominions of His Majesty of Kabul. The Hindu epics included modern Afghanistan in India. Our connection in the Hindu and Budhist eras is not that of neighbours. The land was part of India.

Thus before the impact of Islam, Afghanistan was simultaneously or successively under the influence of the Hindus or the Zoroastrians. The first contact of the Afghans with Islam goes back to the seventh century. The third Khalifa, Osman, pushed as far as Afghanistan, but he was obliged to retire without effecting any conquest. In the beginning of the eighth century Abdul Malik Ibu Mervan, the Omayyad and his General Hajjaz, the conqueror of Turkestan, annexed the Afghans to Islam. The whole country soon absorbed the customs and the ideals of the Moslems. It adopted the Arab organisation of the administrative and the military machinery, and the laws and precepts of the Prophet.

Towards the end of the tenth century, one of the Generals of the Samam dynasty, which was under the suzerainty of the Khalifas of Baghdad, named Alp Tekin, raised the standard of revolt and independence. His successor was Sultan Muhammad Ghaznavi. He helped the development of the country, created an Afghan army and conquered North of India and a portion of Persia. The Ghazni kingdom was a glorious one for Afghanistan. The capital Ghazni was the centre of a brilliant civilization. It had a university renowned in all Asia and students from distant places came to study there. The language of the kingdom was Persian which it cultivated with assiduity. Ghazni vied with Baghdad in culture and progress. Its Islamic ruins are being studied by the French. The Afghans exercised some influence on India and the influence of the two civilizations was mutual. When the Afghans had conquered the country, they transferred their capital to Lahore. Though Iranian in culture, the house of Ghazni was of Turkish origin. When it declined, Shahbudin Ghori founded a pure Afghan dynasty.

KEY TO INDIA.

The strategic importance of Afghanistan has always been regarded as very great. It is supposed to be the key to India. That importance is not diminished even in the days of steam and aeroplane. In order to possess this gate way to India, it was subjugated in turn by the Salijuks, the Safaris and numerous passing dynasties.

The Afghans came through their Northern boundary in contact with the Mogal and the Chinese civilizations. The clan which rose in revolt against the Persian Safavi was a pure Afghan one. The son of the rebel, Ashraf Shah gave a great impetus to the development of arts and conquered the whole of the boundary land of Persia. Next the Afghan came in touch with the Ottoman Turks. Master of Azerbaijan and the Persian Iraq, the Afghan ruler encroached on the territory of the Turks and a war followed. The Afghans came out successful.

In 1750, the Turks and Russia officially recognised the independence of Shah Ashraf and of Afghanistan of which the capital at that time was Ispahan. Soon however, arose Nadir Shah. He drove out the Afghans, attacked their country and again annexed it to Persia. A large part of the soldiers and captains of the army which Nadir Shah used in his campaign in India was of Afghan origin. One of his captains Ahmed Shah Abdali in consequence of the assassination of Nadir, proclaimed the independence of Afghanistan and made Kandahar its capital. From that day, till now Afghanistan enjoys independence. Ahmed Khan built the castle of Kandahar, minted coins in his name and according to Islamic custom introduced his name in the public prayers. He occupied himself actively with the internal organisation of Afghanistan, reformed the army which helped him to conquer Lahore, the Punjab and Khorasan. Ahmed Khan was regarded as a man with great sense of justice. It procured him great popularity.

In the 18th century Afghanistan came in contact with another power, the foreign conquerors of India. The last of the Abdali rulers was Shah Shuja. There were dissensions in the ruling family. The British held in their hands the fates of India and sought to extend their influence to Afghanistan. It was necessary to bar the route to India against the Russians who were straining from the North. The British made common cause with Shah Shuja. The armies penetrated into Afghanistan, occupied Kabul and Kandahar in 1870. They established Shah Shuja as king of Afghanistan. This did not last long. The Afghans killed him and expelled the British.

Then came to power Amir Dost Mahomed. Next was signed a treaty with the British who recognised the independence of Afghanistan on conditions that relations with foreign powers should be conducted through the British Government. His successor was Sher Ali Khan. The British found fault with him for his pro-Russian tendencies and sent an army into Afghanistan, Sher Ali Khan was defeated and fled to Balkh. His son Amir Yakub, succeeded him and signed a treaty which placed the Afghans in part dependence on the British. A High Commissioner for Kabul was appointed.

Th eBritish envoy however was assassinated. The British once again occupied. Afghanistan and exiled Amir Yakub to India. The violent step created reaction. The Afghans realised the necessity of unity (the Grandees with their tribes now surrounded the British forces) Amir Abdur Rehman a grandson of Dost Mahomed Khan, residing in Tashkand came to Afghanistan and put himself at the head of the movement. The British recognised him as king and cleared out of the country. Amir Abdur Rehman accepted the treaty concluded with the British by his ancestor, Dost Mahomed Khan, reorganised the country and introduced reforms. The country remained still backward because of the incessant wars. The Afghans had to pay dearly to satisfy their ideal of independence.

Amir Abdur Rehman was succeeded by Amir Habibulla, who continued the task his predecessors. He gave considerable impetus to public education. Here was the beginning of a great evolution. The progress of the country was however arrested because of foreign influence. Habibullah was an ardent lover of his country. He strove incessantly for the emancipation of his people. He preferred western methods. During his time Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, began to take on a western appearance. In his last journey to Jalalabad the Amir Habibulla was killed in mysterious circumstances. He had left home his third and favourite son Amanulla Khan and his two elder sons. The travel was peaceful. In his progress the people received the ruler with great marks of respect and joy. Tde Amir had to pass the night on February 28th 1919 in the vicinity of Jalalabad. A regiment was serving as his guard. Around the large tent of the Amir were those of his brother and sons and the chieftains. Towards midnight when all were asleep the report of a gun broke the silence. It issued from the tent of the Amir. When the servant and others rushed to the sovereign they found him in his bed, lying in a pool of blood. The army was struck with amazement. The mystery surrounding the murder remains shrouned. Nasarulla Khan, the brother of the assassainated Amir, without consulting public opinion and without taking any necessary measures to find out the assassin or the instigator, proceeded to proclaim himself king. At this step of his uncle, the eldest son abdicated his right to the throne. Nasarulla Khan wrote to Amanulla Khan to recognise him as king of the people of Kabul. But Amanulla would not recognise his uncle. The murderer of his father was yet unknown and free and his uncle had not consulted public opinion. Amanulla Khan convened an assembly consisting of the Chiefs of the army and religion and prominent nobles. He publicly laid before them the question of the crown. The assembly was reported excited and dissatisfied with the gesture of the uncle. It refused to recognise him and unanimously proclaimed Amanulla as king. Amanulla's assent to the throne was received with great joy in all Afghanistan.

KING AMANULLAH.

The present administration of Afghanistan is modelled entirely on Western lines. The King Amanulla Khan takes deep and

Aaliqadr Istoor N. S. Qasm Khan, His Majesty's Consul-General of India.

personal interest in all public affairs Though an absolute monarch, he has voluntarily resigned some of his powers to capable Ministers. His Majesty is an indefatigable worker of phenomenal energy loved by all his subjects save the fanatic Mullas who will soon be a depressed class in Kabul. Amanulla Khan's most natural simplicity disarms all criticism. He has grasped the importance of transport in any scheme of civilization and is now busy extending motor roads in his mountainous country. He appreciates machinery and there is a Woollen Mill in Kabul which provides material for costume of the army. Amanulla Khan has set his heart on Swadeshi and education including education of women. His officers and subjects use as little as possible foreign commodities. Articles of imported luxury are heavily taxed. Sanitation is not neglected. All these revolutionary reforms, including an Archaeological Department and a wonderful museum, are the creation of one man the great ruler. Before his time it was a despised country. its rulers to-day has his friendship coveted by the advanced countries. Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Italy have their Legations located in Kabul. The most pleasing and promising augury of the new regime is the absence of fanaticism and perfect religious liberty granted to the people. The conditions of the Hindu and Sikh subjects do not differ from those of the Mussalmans. The country rejoices in a sovereign whose life knows no joy save the advancement of his country and who has pledged, like Turkey and Egypt, his country to modernism. An outsider who visited the country would not readily believe that it was Kabul when he witnessed, as I did, the annual celebrations relating to the Independent Day. There is a good police and an efficient army including air-service. The latest photographs attached give but a faint indication of the actual progress and the promise of advancement. Although Afghanistan appears to be within the upper and nether millstones of Britain and Russia, its capable sovereign has maintained his full and unchallenged independence. In the Northern border, Russian influence may appear to preponderate. But in the South the British maintain an unobtrusive watching attitude. The British Envoy Sir Francis Humphreys enjoys the personal friendship of King Amanulla Khan who is now the unquestioned master of the situation. The policy of the present regime is peace and good-will towards all and intensive internal reforms befitting the land to be ranked among the foremost. A sign of the times is the flourishing Persian Colony helped by the able Zya Humayun, in Afghan service. The average educated Afghan can hold his own against any Asiatic, not excluding the Jap from whom he has learnt to absorb the best that the West can offer to the hoary Orient.

KING AMANULLAH'S SPEECH.

A LESSON FOR PARSIS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Never was a better, more opportune and more appropriately termed sermon preached to the Parsis than the one constituting of the words coming out of the mouth of His Majesty King Amanulla Khan, in reply to the address given by the Parsis at Karachi. His Majesty declines to appreciate the alleged paternal connection between Persia and Afghanistan of the "golden days of yore," and emphasises the fraternal aspect of the present-day world economy. What, indeed, could be more expressive of the broader vision necessary at the present day than this? But will this serve to open the eyes of our Bombay Parsis, who continue in the old fashion of living, not only upon ancestral bank balances but also upon ancestral glory? Above every thing, will this reply go to allay the effusions for similar allusions, that must be serging in the hearts and minds of the Bombay Parsis on the eve of the presentation of a Parsi address to His Majesty of Afghanistan in Bombay? The archaeologist and the ethnologist is quite good in his own way, but his intrusion in every day affairs, can be classed only as vulgar. His Majesty Reza Shah Pehalvi of Persia and his shrewd entourage only chuckled in quiet, when similar sentiments were passed out in an address to him some time back. King Amanulla on the other hand with his greater out-spokenness, has indeed rendered a valuable service to the Parsis in the direction he has given to the flow of Parsi sentiments.—Yours, etc.

"A MODERN PARSI."

December 13.

A PROGRESSIVE RULER

THE AFGHAN KING'S TOUR TO EUROPE.

Mr. A. Q. Duranni writes:—

"The old order changeth yielding place to new." The Afghan King of the 20th century is going to be received as the royal guest by many of the most important European powers which is an event of great significance in the friendly relations and true co-operation of the peoples of Asia and Europe.

The young enlightened King had, from the very beginning of his rule, the cherished desire to show to his subjects the scientific value of the great advancements of the European nations that is why man students, and officers were sent out to Europe and America to acquire at first hand knowledge of the present progressive western world.

Now that the favourable signs of peaceful progress in the conservative land of Afghanistan are marked by the civilised nations, His Majesty himself had to see to the scientific methods of the most illustrious men of letters of the west and so the European invitation was accepted.

Afghanistan is rich in mineral and agricultural products and the inhabitants are worldwide known for their robust health and bravery, being situated between the two horns of a dilemma in the political world, Russian empire on one side and the British Indian empire on the other, still she could not be influenced by any of the two parties in her sovereign rights for centuries as the very name 'Afghan' means and now that their rulers name is God's Protection (Aman-Allah), an era of peace and prosperity has set in throughout the whole of Afghanistan, the centre of Asia never heard in the whole of her past history, because of the sincere patriotism and philanthrophic feelings of the monarch depicted in the lines of Goldsmith:

"Whereever I go, whatever realms to see
My heart invariably turns to thee (my country).

(Continued from colum 6.)

great deal of attention is also being bestowed on adult education. and recently a school of Political Economy has been organized for the members of the diplomatic service. Young Afghan boys are also receiving training at Kabul under German and French tutors, so that when their turn comes to proceed abroad for further education, they may profit by following lectures in European languages. A large number of advanced students are already studying at Berlin, Paris, Rome and Moscow, and more will be sent as soon as these return after graduation. A few have also been sent to England.

At every public gathering the Afghan King makes special appeal to his people for educational advancement, but in spite of its obvious advantage, this educational policy is frequently called in question. Some Afghan observers still look with grave concern at the rapid pace of modernization in their country, contending that an abrupt abolition of conservative traditionalism would lead to chaos.

FUTURE OF AFGHANISTAN.

RULER'S INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

PROCESS OF MODERNISATION.

"Old conditions do not obtain in Afghanistan to-day, notably in the practice of the art of Government at Kabul, and in the efforts of H. M. King Amanullah Khan to hav emodern education imparted to his people," writes Ikbal Ali Shah in course of an interesting article in the "Contemporary Review."

When Colonel Keen was demarcating the Anglo-Afghan frontier in 1921, a Kabul Sirdar of considerable importance told me that a closer union between Afghanistan and Great Britain would paralyse the fear of war in Central Asia, and hoped that the new Indo-Afghan frontier might be a link instead of a barrier. Later I heard a similar opinion expressed in London. But many competent observers of the Asian High Policy both in the East and the West aver that if that pious hope is to assume a reality, then it is necessary that both countries know more of each other, and approach their common interests with greater sympathy.

POLITICAL TRAGEDY.

The consideration of these facts was never so necessary as it is to-day, for a rapid shifting of scenes in Asia may well imperil the peace of the world if European nations, and especially England, continue to stand aloof, watching and wondering over the plethora of events which has stirred up the very soul of the changing East, Furthermore, Great Britain's "break" with Russia has opened another avenue of thought to those who, believing in the evil influences of the Bolshevist propaganda in Asia, fear its intensification in the Middle East on its march towards India. And in the midst of it all stands Afghanistan, recognized by England, it is true, as an independent kingdom, yet merely tolerated as a distant "friend."

Almost the same sentiment prevails in Afghanistan. But to me it seems little short of a political tragedy of our time that two neighbours should remain so remote, when the advancing circumstances of the world demand a closer connexion and a more intimate approach between the people of this country and those of my own, especially at a time when the political drama of the rising, revolting East will be enacted in and around the Kingdom of Kabul.

MEMORABLE INCIDENT.

When I think of H. M. Amir Amanullah of Afghanistan, I cannot but recall a date which stands out prominently in the recent history of my country. One fine morning, not so many years ago, the Amir's Body Guards were drawn up in frons tof the Palace in Kabul. Young officers galloped their horses through the lines shouting Turkish commands to their men, motor-cars clamoured at the gate as a few privileged elders of the city by the garden railing watched the parade.

Anon a silence pervaded the scene. "Alla Hazrat, Amir Sahib," shouted the Chamberlain. The respectful quiet of the moment was awful, one could hear one's heart beat as the stout, well-dressed, middle-aged monarch Habibullah of the God-gifted Kingdom of Kabul stepped out from the main door of his palace. He walked slowly between the rows of soldiers. A number of Sirdars, high officials and Court hangers-on, followed and watched him enter the car which was about to take him to Lughman, where he was bound for a little rest and some "shikar". That parade, that gorgeous spectacle, is vivid in my mind as the last phrase of him. As we all know, he never returned to his capital, but rests for ever at Lughman. Does it not show what lay behind the scenes?

KABUL IN MOURNING.

As the news of H. M. Habibullah Khan's death reached Kabul, the whole city was plunged into deep mourning; for, despite his many drawbacks, the late King was loved by an influential section of the nobles. Indeed, towards the latter part of his reign, the late Amir more truly represented vested interests of the nobility of his country than the Afghan nation. Nor did his visit to India stand him in good stead, for ever since his return from Hindustan both his power and prestige were on the downward course, till an assassin's bullet laid him to eternal rest. Mourning though there was, it remained only superficial with those who mattered in Kabul, and busybodies were bestirred.

Was Afghanistan to be precipitated into one of those internecine wars which visit that country at the close of an Afghan monarch's life? There was great fear of it. But, paradoxical as it may appear, on this one occasion Afghan history did not repeat itself, for H. M. Amanullah jumped into the arena, realizing that while the country was still reeling under the impact of the blow, he must act instantly, decidedly, and firmly. As events showed that quick decision which he put into practical form saved an internecine struggle, and secured for him the throne into the bargain. The triumph of Ghazi Amanullah is not entirely due to the Anglo-Afghan war of 1919, which many Jingo Imperialists believe to be the case, for he had won the hearts of his people long prior to that affair, even before his father's death. He was always a hero of the man in the street, for he had realized that public opinion among the Afghans were crystallizing.

POPULAR ASPIRATIONS.

On ascending the throne of a new Afghanistan, he continued to bestow attention on popular aspirations, and perceiving that the people were fretting under the yoke of the nobles, he yielded to the rising tide of Afghan public opinion. He emphasized the view—which disgusted the nobility—that he was the representative of the masses, a king risen out of the humble ranks of his kinsmen. Again, he owes his further popularity to the fact that, being only a third son of his father, he had the good fortune not to be born an heir to the throne, and he thus escaped the hothouse upbringing of would-be Amirs of Afghanistan.

His appreciation of the rights of the people coupled with his unaffected and plain manners accounnt for his success. He goes about disguised at nights in the streets of Kabul to examine the conditions of the life of the poorer people. He is the idol of the army, and since he has given orders that the general meeting of the tribesmen of the Eastern districts of his country shall take place every year, when all matters appertaining to the moral and material interests of the clansmen are to be discussed, he is looked upon as a champion of a representative form of government. He is devoting a great deal of thought to matters educational.

Old conditions do not obtain in Afghanistan to-day, notably in the practice of the art of Government at Kabul, and in the efforts of H. M. King Amanullah Khan to have modern education imparted to his people. It has, for instance, been acknowledged that in order to bring Afghanistan abreast of the times, European methods of instruction are to supplant the Mosque institutions as primary schools. The scope of the Habibiah College at Kabul has been considerably enlarged for the study of arts, whilst the military academy in Herbia is attracting the cream of the Afghan race.

YOUNG AFGHANS.

Apart from various Government aided village schools and travelling instructors, a

(Continued in colum 4.)

A scene at Paghman, the summar capital.

Public Park, Paghman, the summar capital.

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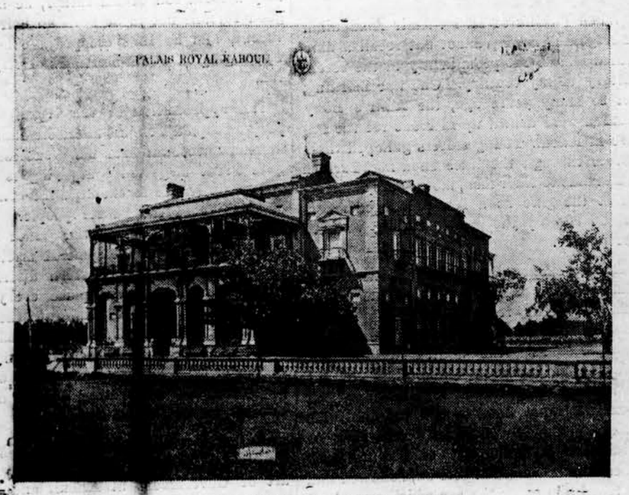
H. M. KING AMANULLAH.

HIS MAJESTY IN AFGHAN MILITARY UNIFORM.



THE ROYAL PALACE, KABUL.

THE ROYAL GARDEN, JELALABAD.

HIS MAJESTY KING AMANULLAH ADDRESSING HIS SUBJECTS.

H. E. Mahomed Wali Khan, who will act as King during the absence of H. M. King Amanullah Khan.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE GARDENS, KABUL.

Aaliqadr Istoor Nishav M. Osman Khan, His Majesty's Consul at Bombay.